



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

COME AND HEAR

WISEMAN'S

Orchestra

12.45, 4.30 AND 7.30

[8417]

No. 18,896. 號六十九百八千八萬一第 日一十月一十年午戊 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1918. 五拜禮 號三十月二十年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
1463

CAPE WHITE WINES.

DRAKENSTEIN
and
JAGGER CUP
Shipped by
J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.,
CAPE TOWN.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Telephone No. 75.

[13]

CARTRIDGES ARRIVED!!!

A large consignment of
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, principally loaded
with E. C. Powder.

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-B, Beaconsfield Arcade.
[1896]

A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1318. [1906]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
8.30 " " " " " 15 "	11.30 " " " " " 15 "
9.30 " " " " " 15 "	12.30 noon to 1.30 p.m. " 15 "
10.30 " " " " " 15 "	1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " 15 "
11.30 " " " " " 15 "	2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. " 15 "
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " 15 "	3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. " 15 "
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " 15 "	4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. " 15 "
2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. " 15 "	5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. " 15 "
3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. " 15 "	6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 10 "
4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. " 15 "	
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. " 15 "	
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 10 "	

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m.,
11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

WEEK DAYS	WEEK DAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
8.00 " " " " " 15 "	11.30 " " " " " 15 "
9.00 " " " " " 15 "	12.30 noon to 1.30 p.m. " 15 "
10.00 " " " " " 15 "	1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " 15 "
11.00 " " " " " 15 "	2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. " 15 "
12.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " 15 "	3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. " 15 "
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " 15 "	4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. " 15 "
2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. " 15 "	5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. " 15 "
3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. " 15 "	6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 10 "
4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. " 15 "	
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. " 15 "	
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 10 "	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars. Cars can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comptroller Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

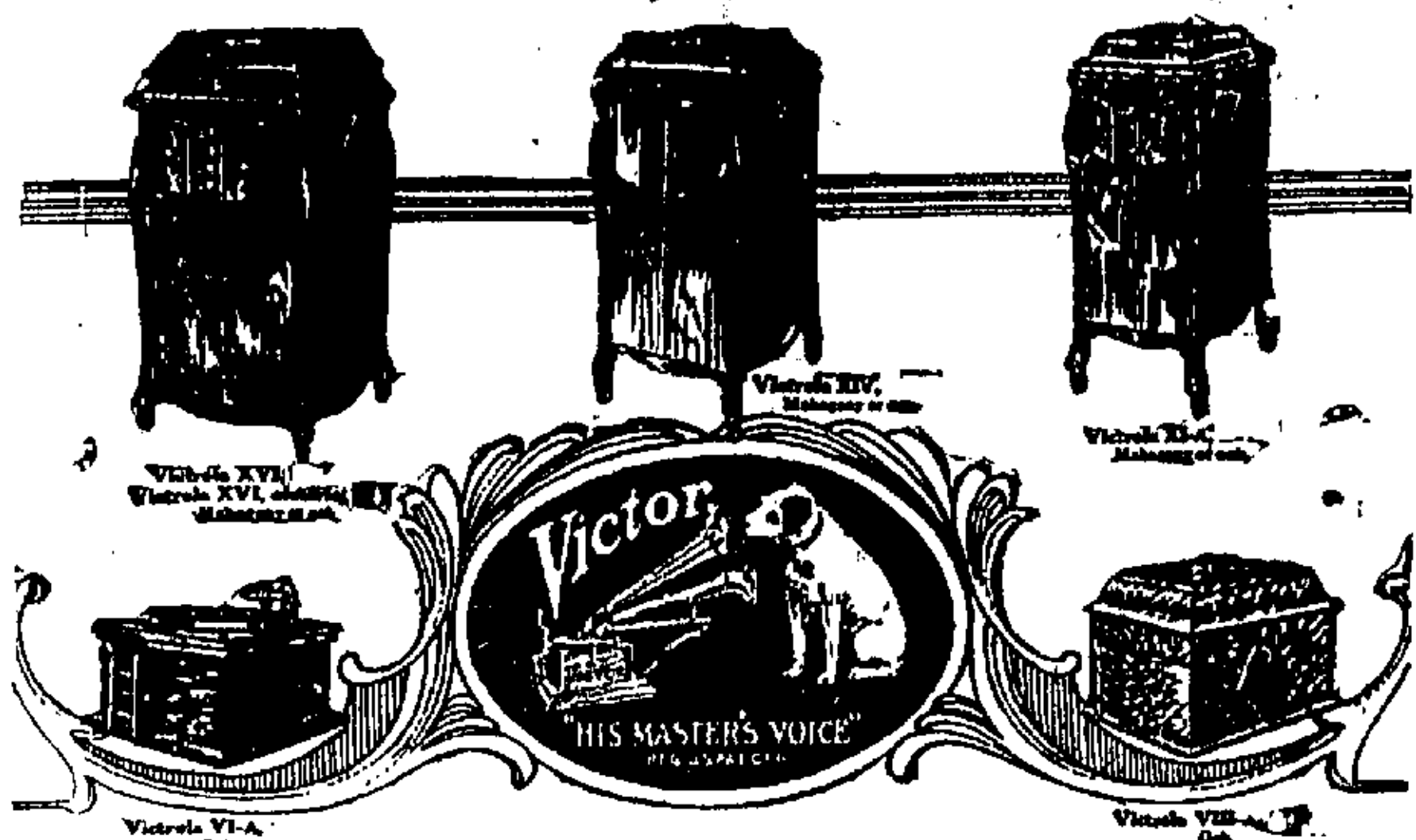
TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.												
Stations	No. 6 Through Express. p.m.	No. 7 Thru. Flow. a.m.	No. 9 Thru. Flow. a.m.	No. 11 Thru. Flow. a.m.	No. 12 Thru. Flow. p.m.	No. 17 Thru. Flow. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.	No. 23 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
PARSON (at Sha Tau)	dep. 7:00	—	1:45	—	4:30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WATER LOO	dep. 7:10	—	1:48	—	4:40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sham Chun	arr. 10:25	—	3:00	—	6:40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	dep. 10:30	—	4:00	—	6:45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheng Shui	—	dep. 8:10	4:10	7:15	—	8:00	8:25	8:30	8:35	8:40	8:45	8:50
Yau Tung	—	dep. 8:17	4:44	7:57	—	8:11	8:35	8:40	8:45	8:50	8:55	9:00
Yau Ma Tei Market	—	dep. 8:24	4:51	8:08	—	8:18	8:40	8:45	8:50	8:55	9:00	9:05
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 8:32	4:00	8:17	—	8:27	8:45	8:50	8:55	9:00	9:05	9:10
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 8:44	4:12	8:24	—	8:40	8:55	9:00	9:05	9:10	9:15	9:20
Tam Yau	—	dep. 8:50	4:20	8:32	—	8:48	8:58	9:05	9:10	9:15	9:20	9:25
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 8:58	4:28	8:40	—	8:56	9:05	9:10	9:15	9:20	9:25	9:30
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 9:05	4:35	8:47	—	9:03	9:10	9:15	9:20	9:25	9:30	9:35
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 9:12	4:42	8:54	—	9:10	9:15	9:20	9:25	9:30	9:35	9:40
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 9:20	4:50	9:02	—	9:18	9:25	9:30	9:35	9:40	9:45	9:50
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 9:28	4:58	9:10	—	9:26	9:35	9:40	9:45	9:50	9:55	10:00
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 9:35	5:05	9:17	—	9:33	9:40	9:45	9:50	9:55	10:00	10:05
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 9:43	5:13	9:25	—	9:41	9:50	9:55	10:00	10:05	10:10	10:15
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 9:50	5:20	9:32	—	9:48	9:55	10:00	10:05	10:10	10:15	10:20
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 9:58	5:28	9:40	—	9:56	10:05	10:10	10:15	10:20	10:25	10:30
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 10:05	5:35	9:47	—	10:03	10:10	10:15	10:20	10:25	10:30	10:35
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 10:12	5:42	9:54	—	10:10	10:15	10:20	10:25	10:30	10:35	10:40
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 10:20	5:50	9:52	—	10:18	10:25	10:30	10:35	10:40	10:45	10:50
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 10:28	5:58	10:00	—	10:26	10:35	10:40	10:45	10:50	10:55	11:00
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 10:35	6:05	10:07	—	10:33	10:40	10:45	10:50	10:55	11:00	11:05
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 10:43	6:13	10:15	—	10:41	10:50	10:55	11:00	11:05	11:10	11:15
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 10:50	6:20	10:22	—	10:48	10:55	11:00	11:05	11:10	11:15	11:20
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 10:58	6:28	10:30	—	10:56	11:05	11:10	11:15	11:20	11:25	11:30
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 11:05	6:35	10:37	—	11:03	11:10	11:15	11:20	11:25	11:30	11:35
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 11:12	6:42	10:44	—	11:10	11:15	11:20	11:25	11:30	11:35	11:40
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Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 11:35	7:05	11:07	—	11:33	11:40	11:45	11:50	11:55	12:00	12:05
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 11:43	7:13	11:15	—	11:41	11:50	11:55	12:00	12:05	12:10	12:15
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Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 12:12	7:42	11:44	—	12:10	12:15	12:20	12:25	12:30	12:35	12:40
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 12:20	7:50	11:52	—	12:18	12:25	12:30	12:35	12:40	12:45	12:50
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 12:28	7:58	12:00	—	12:26	12:35	12:40	12:45	12:50	12:55	13:00
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Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 19:35	15:05	19:07	—	19:33	19:40	19:45	19:50	19:55	20:00	20:05
Yau Ma Tei	—	dep. 19:43	15:13	19								

OUR TERMS MAKE IT EASY TO HAVE A VICTROLA.

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[28-5]

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BOOTS and SHOES



are the best known and most extensively worn fine shoes in the world.

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[103]

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BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.

[2320]

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LA MINERVA CIGARS.
CIGARS FOR CHRISTMAS.

This year the Festive Season will be a Merry one. Free at last from restraint we can each and all settle down to a Christmas reminiscent of the good old days.

But no Christmas can be complete without a good Cigar. We can supply the best.

The famous LA MINERVA CIGARS are made from the choicest leaf—unequalled for purity and fragrance, their excellence appeals to the most discriminate and fastidious smoker.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[1361]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 132, Des Vœux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

[661]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. JAMES STEER, chronometer, clock and nautical instrument repairer, notifies his patrons that he has removed from No. 4, D'ARVILLE STREET, to No. 9, LEE HOUSE STREET.

a/- JAMES STEER.

[2742]

CRICKET NOTES.

LAST WEEK-END MATCHES.

[CONTINUED.]

It was noteworthy that all the four League matches played last Saturday ended in one side gaining a decision over the other, in spite of the fact that by 5.40 p.m. it was really too dark for play. Craignower and Kowloon are at the head of the League and seen like remaining there unless something extraordinary happens. The only team which is likely to run them close is the Navy, whose defeat by the R.G.A. last week, however, will give some people food for thought. I think it is fairly safe to say that the struggle for League honours this year will resolve itself into a triangular contest between the three clubs now standing at the top of the table.

The R.G.A. surprised even their most optimistic supporters by the way in which they defeated the Navy. The latter, were without the services of Commander Gibson, whose loss the team will not recover from for many a long day. The crack batsman and most dependable bowler of the team, Gibson was a real tower of strength to his side. He will be greatly missed in social and sporting circles.

There was nothing extraordinary about the R.G.A. bowling, except that Graham kept the ball far too long. The Navy total might have fallen short of 100 if he had been changed earlier. The R.G.A. fielding was a special feature, the two catches by Smith having much to do with keeping the Navy score down, for both Holborn and Breslin, whom he dismissed, were well set. At one time it seemed as if the Navy's total would stop in the eighties, and to Breslin and Wild must be given the credit of raising it by confident batting. When the R.G.A. sent in the mowers, found themselves sorely regretting the absence of Gibson and Goutry, for with those two away, there remained only Hack who can be called an "opening" bowler. Robinson, Kennett, Prier, and Wild are all change bowlers, and the team wants a brainy slow-break bowler to vary the attack. Thanks to an arrangement made before the match between the two captains, the R.G.A. continued to bat till 5.45 p.m. and just won on the stroke of time. At 5.30 p.m., when the match should really have stopped, the R.G.A. were about 20 runs behind.

The Manchester Regiment team contains some very good material, and they have reason to be more than satisfied with the start they have made in the League. Few expected them to gain a decision over the R.E.s, weakened though the latter were by the fact that at least three of the team preferred to play football. Sergeant Hall, (the Maloney and Sen), Keenan are easily the three leading members of the Manchester team. The first-named is in a class by himself as a batsman, and is reputed to be the best bowler in the eleven. He certainly sends down a well-pitched leg-break. Maloney is an all-round man who does not allow his advancing years to check his ardour, and on Saturday he was the chief factor in the success of the Infantrymen. Keenan is a sound bat. Another useful man is Goodman, who bowled a maiden over last Saturday, and took a wicket before he hurt his arm and had to give up. He should sacrifice speed for accuracy in his deliveries.

The poor score made by the Engineers can only be accounted for by the extreme keenness of their opponents, both in bowling and in fielding. The R.E.s have come to depend so much on Wahl and Waller that the early dismissal of these two affected the team very adversely. Wahl lost his wicket through over-anxiety to start slogging as soon as he got to the wicket, but Waller was sent back by a ball that surprised him by keeping dead straight and low. Waller had a fine average earlier this season, but has fared none too well on his last two appearances. Nevertheless, he is a dependable batsman, and his side looks to him for more big scores this season. Only Jewsbury played with anything like confidence.

The strength of the Craignower "tail," which has demonstrated itself to such good purpose in two previous League matches this season, was mainly responsible for the win gained by that Club at the expense of the University; Craignower were fortunate in obtaining the decision. The very poor score of the University was due in a measure to recklessness on the part of some of their batsmen, who tried to take liberties with Lamport's breaks. The steadiness of the Craignower attack was a very noteworthy feature. Grimmer sent down 10 overs and only gave 25 runs, while Lamport who, at one time, had taken 3 wickets for 6 runs, bowled altogether 8 overs, and gave only 19 runs. The wicket was decidedly in favour of the bowlers; the ball kept very low, and it was not easy to judge the breaks.

So determinedly did the University set about trying to do to the Craignower what they had been done to them, that, when nine of the Craignower wickets had fallen, they were still 14 runs behind the University total. The dashing methods of Goldenberg, combined with the extreme steadiness of Hall, brought in the required number of runs. The University has been dogged with bad luck this season, and has not yet been able to win a match. They have now lost two matches after coming remarkably near to winning.

The Chinese Club, in common with the R.E., the Navy and the University, have not yet been able to win a League match. Their most recent defeat was at the hands of Kowloon, against whom they made a very determined effort, Kowloon expected, I fancy, to do much better than amass 140 runs for the loss of 9 wickets, and the fact that reputed scorers like Stapleton, De Sousa, James, Goodall and Macaskill were none of them able to reach 20 runs is proof that the Chinese bowling was, if not deadly, at least difficult. The Chinese fielding also showed a decided improvement, which I hope, will continue during the rest of the season. It is difficult to understand why Yew Man Tsun was kept bowling so long, and why Ng Sze Kwong did not try his hand with the ball. The former sent down 22 overs—surely an excessive number for a man who was meeting with so little success. The Chinese did not shine in batting, only Ng Sze Kwong and Chow Yat Cheong being able to withstand the attacks of Pestonji and James. Ng Sze Kwong showed good style for his 28 runs, and has thoroughly earned a place in the forthcoming Civilian Services match. Kowloon were without Taylor, but did not miss him at all.

A. E. Wood increased his batting average very materially when playing for the Civil Service "A" team against the 83rd Co. R.G.A. It was fortunate that he was up against a weak fielding side, otherwise he would not have entered the forties instead of reaching 87. Last Saturday he hit out at everything. He would do better to be more restrained sometimes. The 83rd Co. had a very unpleasant experience, for having spent the best part of the afternoon in chasing the leather about the field, while their opponents scored 183 runs for 7 wickets, they found themselves dismissed in quick succession for a total of 54. Hamilton, who has not been bowling so successfully this year as last, was able to get 8 of the soldiers' wickets at a fraction over 3 runs apiece.

The Indian Recreation Club made their first appearance in local cricket last Saturday, when they disposed of the Police easily. The Indian Club has a good future, if only it is possible for them to get together all the Indian cricketers in the Colony. With Bana, Noria, Omar and Abbas, from Craignower; Pestonji, from Kowloon; A. H. Rumjahn, D. K. Samy, and A. A. Rumjahn, from the University; and A. Arcelli, D. Rumjahn, S. H. Ismail, who are already in the Club, the Indians would raise a team that could enter next year's League with some confidence. Besides, there are two or three untried men who might be given an opportunity of showing their form. It is well-known that cricket in India has reached a very high standard, especially now that F. A. Tarrant and some other English professionals have been engaged to coach Indian teams. There is no reason why the Indian community of Hongkong should not combine to make the Indian R.C. a source of pride to the great country to which they belong.

A Naval second string got the better of the University second eleven on the University ground, the match revealing that both sides included some very promising cricketers. Thurgarland, of the Navy, found no difficulty in scoring 62 before he retired. If Atienza had been put on to bowl earlier the Navy would not have reached 100. He was called on after Thivy and Wong had had their fill, and took the last 5 wickets in 5 overs. With the bat, also, this youngster shaped remarkably well. He and R. A. Basso were the only two on their side to get into double figures.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The following figures of noteworthy scores and bowling feats refer only to the friendly matches played up to December 7th this season:

NOTWORTHY SCORES.

Capt. E. H. Gray (Hongkong v. C.R.C.)	121
Commander Gibson (Navy v. C.R.C.)	112*
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. C.R.C.)	105*
Commander Gibson (Hamilton's XI v. Visitors XI)	102*
M. M. Moss (Hongkong v. C.R.C.)	89
A. E. Wood (Civil Service "A" v. 83rd Co.)	83
J. D. Noria (Craignower v. Navy)	79*
Capt. Wahl (R.E. v. University)	79
C. J. Stapleton (Kowloon v. Hongkong)	75
T. E. Pearce (Hongkong C.C. v. Craignower)	70
T. E. Pearce (Hongkong C.C. v. R.E.)	66
L. S. Thurgarland (Navy "B" v. University "B")	62*
T. H. King (Police v. Civil Service "B")	60
Sergeant Drummond (R.E. v. University)	59
J. T. Ling (Civil Service "B" v. University "B")	53*
E. R. A. McCarthy (Naval XI v. University)	53
Signaller Hack (Navy v. C.R.C.)	52*
A. Drummond (Civil Service "B" v. Police)	51
F. J. de Rome (Hongkong C.C. v. R.E.)	51
D. M. Goodall (Craignower v. Hongkong C.C.)	50
F. W. S. Evans (Hamilton XI v. Visitors XI)	49
J. H. Mend (Kowloon "B" v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.)	47
Gnr. Middleton (83rd Co. R.G.A. v. Kowloon "B")	45
H. Hancock (Hongkong v. Navy)	43
A. A. Hamjahn (I.R.C. v. Police)	43
A. de Sousa (Kowloon v. Hongkong)	43
Domr. Drummond (83rd Co. R.G.A. v. Navy)	43
Cheng Chi (C.R.C. v. Navy)	41

CHINA AS BATTLEFIELD.
THE INDUSTRIAL RIVALRIES OF THE WORLD.

Mr. A. J. Pernotte, general manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, Peking, contributed the following to the September Bulletin of the American Asiatic Association, New York:—
The "World Peace" which the Allies desire to establish does not depend solely upon the solution of European problems. There are other factors to be considered and of these the condition of China is without doubt one of the most important. With its population equal to one quarter of the world's population, and its immense natural resources, China must, after the war, of necessity become a vast commercial battlefield where all the present belligerents will meet. A chaotic condition, like the present one, will offer an easy approach to enemy influence with the risk of all manner of conflict. The Allies must take care and watch that the mistakes of the past in the Balkans and the Near East may not be repeated in the Far East. The only means to end these conditions is to plan now the economic organisation of China. All the reforms which have been considered for China must necessarily fall to the ground if not based upon these premises. It would be "putting the cart before the horse" to speak of reforms administrative, judiciary, monetary, or any other, so long as China is not dotted with an efficient railway system. There can be no question of a central authority where the instructions of the Government takes months to arrive, and no force in the world can give to a piece of money the same value in two points distant 60 days travel from one another. The United States, with a population of 100,000,000, has at the present time 300,000 miles of railroad. Assuming an equal density for the population, China, with its 400,000,000 inhabitants, should have four times the mileage of the United States, or 1,200,000 miles. At present, China has only 3,000 miles equal to 1/4 of one per cent. compared with the American density. From which ever side one looks upon the Chinese problem, this fundamental factor is irremediable: the insufficiency of railways. This problem alone explains the present situation of China and the futility of any efforts towards its development without a proper railway system. China is unable to construct the railways by herself. She does not have the capital, nor the technical experience required for such enterprise. She must appeal to foreign help, and it is in the absolute interest of the Allies to respond to her needs. In doing that, the Allies will be assisting themselves the necessary influence in China to paralyse any pernicious influence and to make of the country, which is now the most pacific of the world, one of the bulwarks of world peace.

CHINESE CLANS IN CONFLICT

THE RICSHA COOLIES' STRIKE.

The grievances of two clans of ricksha drivers—the Hoklos and Chiuchows— which led to the strike a day or two ago, were evidently not been adjusted, for disorders are still being reported from various quarters of the town. A fight between two factions occurred in Des Vœux Road Central on Wednesday evening, about one hundred coolies taking part in it until dispersed by the Police. A number of arrests have been made during the past few days. These disorders were not confined to the public ricksha drivers. Some private coolies joined in, and made the others quarrel their own. They went about with clubs and hammers and other instruments of their trade hidden about their persons, with the intention of using them on their enemies. One such driver, who took part in the fight in Des Vœux Road was charged at the Magistracy yesterday. Mr. J. R. Wood was asked by the C.S.P. to take a serious view of the offence as a warning to others. Mr. Wood accordingly sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

A Chiuchow coolie was set upon in Bonham Road by six or seven Hoklos, who belaboured him with chisels and hammers, inflicting bruises on his body. One of the assailants was sentenced by Mr. Wood yesterday to three months' hard labour.

NOTWORTHY BOWLING FEATS.

Sto. Cutter (Navy "B" v. University "B")	3 for 1
Snr. Purnell (R.E. v. Navy) 8 for 21	
G. E. Marley (Naval XI v. University)	4 " 12
E. W. Hamilton (Civil Service "A" v. 83rd Co.)	8 " 28
Gnr. Baines (83rd Co. R.G.A. v. Navy)	6 " 19
D. E. Donnelly (Hongkong v. C.R.C.)	6 " 20
V. N. Atienza (University "B" v. Navy "B")	5 " 18
R. Pestonji (Kowloon v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.)	5 " 18
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.)	4 " 14
R. Pestonji (Kowloon v. Hongkong)	4 " 16
W. Hall (Craignower "B" v. Police)	7 " 23
G. Bocock (83rd Co. R.G.A. v. Visitors XI)	4 " 18
L. E. S. Hodges (Hamilton's XI v. Visitors XI)	5 " 36
L. S. Godfrey (Navy v. C.R.C.)	0 " 26
W. Hall (Mr. Bana's XI v. Mr. Severn's XI)	5 " 31
A. Ling (Civil Service "B" v. University "B")	5 " 22
G. E. Marley (Naval XI v. University)	5 " 25
T. F. Ford (Craignower v. C.R.C.)	5 " 27
L. S. Godfrey (Navy v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.)	7 " 36
Sr. Athorne (83rd Co. R.G.A. v. Kowloon)	7 " 38
R. E. O. Bird (Civil Service v. C.R.C.)	6 " 34
E. H. Donnelly (Hongkong v. Navy)	7 " 43

* PERMANENT.

SINGAPORE AND THE GERMANS.
UNFAVOURABLY COMPARED WITH HONGKONG.

Says the *Strait Times* of November 29th:—It is significant of much that the great speech by the King to his people in response to addresses from the Houses of Parliament on the signing of the Armistice never reached Malaya. We invite forgetfulness. The other day, the question was mentioned in the House of Commons of returning Germans to the Colonies whence they had been deported. Hongkong had given a strong clear opinion in favour of exclusion. Singapore had done nothing and was not mentioned, and if the Imperial Government was puzzled about the future of the internees it might dump the Malayan section down here while the Hongkong section would go to Germany because that Colony has said it does not want to see them again. Even in regard to the armistice we distinguished ourselves by our lack of distinction. Hongkong sent from a special Legislative Council meeting a message of loyal congratulation to His Majesty. The Legislative bodies in Malaya did nothing. Possibly, a month behind everyone else, they will pass resolutions. Even the celebration of the victory was farcical in its bareness. We could muster, probably, two to three thousand men under arms with at least one very excellent military band, but the great occasion was marked by a conspicuous absence of any tone of splendour. About a hundred men paraded as a guard of honour. The band is reported to have been engaged at a Chinese wedding. The technical phraseology of the average man was shouted in about half-a-dozen languages, loudly enough for a dozen, perhaps, of each nationality to take off court uniforms, have a cold drink, and thank heaven that the bother some business was at an end. This apathy may be of the climate, it may be of the Press, or it may even be of the people. It cannot possibly be of the Government. There are, however, a few restless souls who have not been wholly suppressed either by the climate or by chronic apathy. Some of them write furious letters to us which a tender regard for various things, including official feelings, causes us to suppress. Others write pathetically urging us to do something, and we smile sympathetically and preserve our philosophical discretion. There are matters in which it is necessary for us to take example from the Government, and we hope it will duly appreciate this, the sincerest form of flattery. Of course, it is customary out here to wait for a lead. Even the Legislative Council is not too bold, for there is an official majority which can squash anything that savours of virility. The real question is "Can we break out of official fetters and have souls of our own. On this question of the return of the Germans something should certainly be done. It is not fair to the Imperial Government to leave it without the support of public opinion from all parts of the Empire. It is not fair even to rely upon all the other parts of the Empire doing the right thing and trusting we may profit by their action. We should "do our bit" ourselves, and by way of encouragement we may say that the indispensable can participate without risking a dollar or a single inch of skin. Even at this late hour we should like to see a sharp clear message sent home, "No Germans wanted here." And there are a few other things to be done. If we fail to raise a memorial to the memory of the fallen, we shall be ungrateful brutes. If we fail to find some way of permanently recording our reverence for the heroism of the merchant service, which has mitigated all the rigours of war for us by its fearless performance of duty, we shall be graceless wretches. The biggest tragedy in the world's history has been enacted and we have scarcely known a day's real hardship or distress. Let us do honour to those who have borne the awful strain. One correspondent urges us to advocate a memorial in some place of prominence which will contain a true, simple record of the horrible cruelties to which British war prisoners were subjected. Let it stand for ever, "Let us Forget." Germans may return here sometime. We are not vengeful in any special degree, but we would have them know when they do come that such crimes as their country sanctioned and their people perpetrated on brave men who were helpless in their hands are unforgivable. The black deeds of Germany ought never to be forgotten."

HONGKONG SKETCH CLUB'S EXHIBITION.

Nine pictures have been presented by Mrs. MacPherson, Miss Hastings, Miss H. A. Parker, Miss V. E. Grimble, Mrs. B. Brown (3) Lieut. F. C. Millington, and "Anonymous." To be sold by auction at the Art Exhibition on Monday evening. Mr. H. P. White has consented to act as auctioneer. Besides these, there will be 50 pictures which can be purchased from the exhibition, for prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$200. Eighty-four other pictures, some kindly lent by local residents, will also be on show. A special prize is to be awarded on the day of the exhibition for the best picture or group of pictures in the exhibition. Mr. H. W. Bird will be the judge of this competition. The Exhibition opens at 10 a.m., and H.E. the Officer Administering the Government will attend at 6 p.m. The auction sale will start a quarter of an hour later.

SERBIAN REFUGEES.

THE "DUNKER" INTERESTING PASSENGERS.

THE WAR'S TERRIBLE AFTERMATH.

The P. & O. steamer *Dunkirk*, which arrived in Hongkong on Wednesday from Vladivostok, carried 714 Serbian refugees, whose experiences, so far as a report of the *Hongkong Daily Press* was able to gather yesterday, make a most remarkable tale, typical of what the brave Serbians, Rumanians and Montenegrins have suffered as a result of the war. Indeed, so wonderful have been the adventures of the band of women, children, and wounded soldiers, who are on board the *Dunkirk*, that it is strange that they have survived to go back, as they are doing, to their own country.

All the refugees came from one portion of Serbia, except the wounded soldiers, who joined them later on in their adventurous career. Of the 714 all but 80 were women and children. The men had gone out to fight in those terrible days in the latter part of 1914, when terror, in the form of the Bulgarians, stalked the land. What happened to Serbia the world knows, though not as well as it knows about Belgium. Wherever the Bulgarians went, they were followed by German officers, who left behind a trail of desolation and misery. The civilian population was ill-treated in a measure which these poor refugees recall with tears. It was only when their whole district was destroyed, their homes burned, their food and cattle stolen, some of their number murdered and foully treated, that this band, then over a thousand in number, fled into Rumania.

They were helpless and starving, and the Rumanians, though not at that time taking an active part in the war, treated these Serbians, and thousands of others who sought refuge in their land, with all the care that was possible at that moment, when food stocks were more plentiful. With many thousands of others, these refugees managed to live for many months, the older women treating the children in many instances fatherless and motherless, with all the tender solicitude which only the peasant in trouble knows how to show to one in similar distress. Some died as a result of their experiences, a few were born but all who lived were happy and grateful to the Rumanians who gave them the where-withal to keep body and soul together.

When Rumania came into the war and the enemy converged on that little country from various directions, necessity and the Rumanian authorities forced the Serbians to move on to a place where life was more secure. Then Rumania underwent all the horrors which Serbia had already suffered, and early in 1918 the Serbians, together, this time not only with hundreds of their own nationality but also with Rumanians, found themselves in Odessa. Here the Russian Red Cross organisation, to whom the Serbian refugees say they can never be grateful enough, looked after them, while the Russians, in spite of their own increasing neediness, behaved with the utmost kindness.

The refugees lived on in the hope that they would soon be able to return to their own country the way they came. But this was not to be. With Serbia devastated and Rumania at the mercy of the Bulgarians and Germans, the refugees passed month after month in growing despair. Some of them found work under the Russians, while others did what they could to supply themselves with necessities. As a matter of fact they thrived in Russia, for everybody was so kind to them.

Then, when matters in Russia itself began to look threatening for Russians and foreigners alike, the Russian Red Cross, seeing that it was not possible to send the refugees back to their country by way of Europe, conceived the idea of sending them via the Trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostok and thence to the States, where, according to circumstances, they could either have been settled for all time or taken care of till it was possible to return them to Serbia. This was in the early part of 1917, and for nearly ten months, till they reached Vladivostok, the refugees, in the joy of freedom, and the hope of happiness ahead, bore their sufferings cheerfully.

It took a little under ten months for the party to travel by train from Odessa to Vladivostok. In the circumstances, the Russian Red Cross could not be blamed for the intense sufferings which these poor people underwent throughout that long period. They travelled in cattle trucks, and it is scarcely possible to imagine the privations which they must have undergone. Food was never plentiful, often it was scarce, and sometimes the children had to be fed while the older people remained hungry. At some places they were stopped for a week, at others for as long as 14 days, owing to the fighting between the Czechs and the Bolsheviks. In more than one place they could hear the sound of the guns, but nowhere were they molested by either side.

Much could be written about that ten months' railway journey, but the refugees themselves are reticent, for, after all, they realise that the Russians did their best for them, according to their lights. With such good care did the older members of the party look after themselves and the little ones that there was a surprising lack of illness. Five persons died in the train owing to their inability to stand the terrible cold in which the journey commenced. In the larger towns at which they stopped they were well treated in the matter of food, but it was not till they reached Harbin, where the American Red Cross organisation ministered to their wants with a generosity characteristic of their Republic, that the refugees knew comfort. The gifts of clothes, blankets, etc., at Harbin were greatly appreciated, especially by the younger members of the party, some of whose clothing was very scanty indeed.

In Vladivostok the party was well looked after by the various Red Cross organisations, and it was here that the great news of the Allies' victory reached them. During the long journey they were completely ignorant of the happenings in the war, and it can well be imagined with what joy and thankfulness they received the news that the Germans and Bulgarians, to whom they owed all their suffering, had at last been defeated by the allies. The news had taken up the cause of their small nation. It was decided that there was no necessity to send them on to America, and they were kept in Vladivostok till it was possible to ship them to Europe.

The party, which fortunately included a doctor, who was always on hand to render medical aid, and a priest, who conducted religious services at regular intervals, both on the train and the steamer, is in charge of Capt. Kostich, who went through the war in the latter part of 1914 and was seriously wounded. He expresses his sincere gratitude, on behalf of the party, to the Russian, British and American Red Cross organisations for the help rendered them during their long journey.

The *Dunkirk*, which was boarded by many local residents in the Harbour yesterday, presented a memorable scene. The portion of the ship set apart for the party seemed alive with little children, chubby and happy in their new-found comparative luxury. The little ones romped about the ship, many clad most gorgeously, girls in frockers and boys in petticoats, seemingly forgetful of the sufferings they had undergone. Some of the children made very picturesque figures in the miniature Cossack dress. In the faces of the older ones there were traces of the horrors of the past three years. Many of the bigger girls are very handsome. For refugees, they seem a remarkably contented lot, and certainly seemed to have been determined to make the most of the hardships which were their lot for so many weary months.

The 70 odd Serbian soldiers who are in the party are particularly interesting. Nearly all of them have been seriously wounded, but are now well on the way to complete recovery, and though some few of them will not have the complete use of their limbs, they are happy at the turn which the fortunes of their country have taken. They more than any others, bear evidence of the war's horrors.

From Singapore, the *Dunkirk* will go on to Colombo and Calcutta and then through the Suez Canal to Salonika, where, according to present arrangements, the refugees will disembark.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A DEAD COMPLAINANT.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to defraud another Chinese of \$2,250. Inspector Grant informed Mr. Wood that the complainant had perished with other members of his family in the Race Course disaster last February. There was nothing else to be done but to discharge the defendant.

ALLEGED FALSE BILL OF SALE.

Chang Hong, a medicine-shopkeeper, was charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to secure illegal possession of a junk.

Defendant is said to have approached the crew of the boat, in company with some confederates and to have claimed possession of the boat on the strength of a false bill of sale, which he had forged with chop marks from the boat.

Mr. Wood remanded the case for a week, fixing bail at \$1,500.

GERMAN BEDSTEADS.

A Chinese was charged with stealing two bedsteads, valued at \$40, from No. 5, Basilia Lytleton Road. The property had formerly belonged to a local German institution of which Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews were appointed liquidators. On Wednesday a constable found defendant with the bedsteads in the road. When questioned, defendant said he was a coolie employed by another man to carry the bedsteads. The constable allowed the defendant to go away, but he came back, after some time, evidently with the purpose of recovering the bedsteads.

The case was remanded for the Police to see if they could find the man who was alleged to have given defendant the beds.

CANTON POULTRY SHOW.

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, entry forms for the Canton Poultry Show may be obtained from the local Secretary, c/o St. Paul's College. Entries close on the 31st inst. Arrangements are being made to take the birds to and from Canton free. They will be in the charge of a European steward, who will have a qualified staff under him.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

TWO CHINESE ACCOUNTANTS CHARGED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two Chinese accountants were charged, on remand, with falsifying with intent to defraud various account books of the firm.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared on behalf of some of the partners, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendants.

In opening the case, Mr. d'Almada said the Wai Hang firm was composed of nine partners, among whom was Kwong Cheuk Chi. The defendants were employees of the firm. His Worship would remember the incident of the robbery on the Taikoo Dock launch last month. Kwong Cheuk Chi was on board the launch. On December 1st, one of his clients, Lai Yuen Yui, who was a partner of the firm, was informed that the firm's book were being tampered with, that some of the leaves had been taken out and new ones substituted with fresh entries. On receipt of this information he went to the shop and found the defendants. He questioned them, and they said they were altering the books. He remonstrated with them, but they took no heed and proceeded with their work. Among the books which they had altered was the cash book, a leaf of which had been entirely torn out and a new one put in with the name of Kwong Cheuk Chi, assistant manager, appearing on it, in place of another name. The object of this was apparently to show to the Police that he occupied a high position, and was thus a man of good character.

The next step they took was to get the books rebound. After accused had refused to hand over the books to him, Lai Yuen Yui took the step of seeing him (Mr. d'Almada), and was advised to apply for a Receiver and have the accounts arrested for falsification of the accounts. The application for an official receiver was made, and Mr. Seth was appointed. An order for defendants' arrest was drawn up and submitted to the Judge, and a warrant was issued. The Magistrate: Are there any alterations in figures?

Mr. d'Almada: I can't say yet. Continuing, Mr. d'Almada said there were nine partners of the firm, four of whom applied to him. He could not tell whether the monies of the firm were all right as the books were in the Receiver's hands. He had not been able to see the Receiver in the time at his disposal, and could not tell the extent of the alterations. He suggested that in granting bail, the amount should not be less than \$1,000.

Mr. Gardiner, questioned by his Worship said, that as presented there was no case at all. After consulting with his clients, he agreed to the amount of the bail.

The Magistrate, remanded the case till to-day.

THE WAR SAVINGS

TWENTY-FOURTH LIST OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

During last month War Loan was purchased by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for its members amounting to \$105,811.58 (Straits Currency). The membership of the Association has reached 1182.

The amount received in local currency was \$50,490, bringing the total up to \$2,005,220.

In addition, the following amounts were received:—Straits currency, \$34,899.29 (bringing the total up to \$454,094.13 Straits currency); sterling, £109 (bringing the total up to £12,071 10s. 3d.); gold dollars 157 (bringing the total up to \$6,825.14); and Y.19.40 (bringing the total up to Y.684.40).

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE

The following additional subscriptions have been received for the Christmas Dinners Fund for men in the Services serving in the Colony:—

Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak	50.00
Hon. Mr. Ho Fook	50.00
Y. and D.	50.00
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin	50.00
Mr. A. L.	30.00
Mr. C. Beswick	25.00
Anon.	15.00
Mr. C. A. de Rosa	15.00
Mr. P. Heathcote	5.00
Mr. W. J. Dexter	5.00

Previously acknowledged \$ 205.00

Total \$1,705.40

The Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, R.N., the Hon. Treasurer of the Services Entertainment Fund, writes:—

"DEAR SIR,—Very many thanks for putting forward my appeal for special subscriptions to the Services Entertainment Fund. The response has been splendid, and in a few days the amount needed for the fund has been subscribed. I propose to keep the Fund open for a few more days, as my original estimate of \$1,000 was on the low side."

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THIS YEAR'S HONGKONG LEAGUE COMPETITION.

A general meeting of the Hongkong Football League was held in Victoria Barracks, yesterday evening, Mr. R. Wilton presiding over a good attendance.

The resignation of the Manchester Regiment from the first division was accepted, and all points gained in connection with their matches erased. Their entrance fees were refunded, less referees' expenses.

The transfer of Messrs. Knight and Rasmussen from the Hongkong F.C. to Kowloon was confirmed, and an application from Mr. Taylor of the Kowloon Club, to play for the Club was sanctioned. There was a considerable discussion on this subject, objection being raised to so many changes.

Gunnery Jones and Gibson, of the R.G.A., who had played in the first division to replace R.G.A. players who were sick, were re-instated in the second division.

It was decided that the Shield should be competed for this year, and that two of the best matches in the first round should take place on Boxing Day, when collections, etc., would be made; on behalf of the fund raised for the dependents of the late Sergeant Linfield, Naval Yard Police. The first match will take place at 2.30 p.m., and the second at 4 p.m., on the Club ground. Entries are to be sent to the Secretary by Monday next, and two matches will be arranged according to the draw, which will take place as early next week as possible. The remaining dates for the Shield competition were left to the Hon. Secretary, Master-Gunner G. T. May, R.G.A., to decide.

It was suggested that the following ten teams would be able to enter as for this competition: R.G.A., Navy, H.K.F.C., South China Athletic, R.E., St. Joseph's College, Staff and Department (with help), R.G.A. (B), Navy (B), Kowloon (with help). Players not wanted for their own teams may play for any other.

NAVAL MATCH.

An interesting football match was played yesterday afternoon, on the Naval Yard ground, when the Warrant Officers of one of H.M.'s ships in harbour defeated a team representing the Naval Dockyard staff by two goals to one.

Before the match, the two teams were photographed. During the first fifteen minutes of the game the play was very fast, both teams playing with great vigour. The Dockyard team showed good combination and made several rushes at their opponents' goal. Erratic shooting, however, robbed them of several chances of scoring. Spanton (the Captain) W. B. Cawsey (the Vice-Captain) and Sears were conspicuous in the forward line, while while Beane (the centre-half) and Crocker and McCormac (the backs), kept the Naval forward line at bay. Just before half-time a combined attack by the Navy forward line succeeded in breaking through the Dockyard defence, and Danksin found the goal on two successive occasions.

During the second half Beane, for the Dockyard, managed to notch a goal from the penalty area. The Navy team tried hard to increase their lead, but failed, owing to some very clever saves by Perkins, the Dockyard custodian. Some excellent foot work on the part of Cawsey and Spanton made it seem as if the Dockyard would equalise, but Fookes misjudged a pass, and the ball went behind.

The teams were as follows:—Dockyard:—Perkins; Crocker and McCormac; Fookes, Beane and White; Pike, Alderman, Spanton, Cawsey and Sears. Warrant Officers:—Webber; Jones and Proctor; Barber, O'Neill and Mutton; Perriam, Brown, Danksin, Clarke and Ogg.

HONGKONG F.C. v. R.G.A.

In their league match with the R.G.A. to-morrow at 4 p.m. on the Club ground, Hongkong will be represented by G. Gerrard; F. W. Black and J. McCubbin; T. R. Chassels, J. Stewart and J. D. Carriere; P. Taylor, A. H. Clark, D. Reichelmann, H. McTavish and C. Jennings.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

The following will represent the Club on their ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m. against the Civil Service:—T. E. Pearce (captain), B. M. Austin, C. Brown, F. J. de Rome, D. E. Donnelly, Capt. E. H. Gray, P. Jacks, M. M. Maas, E. Sutton, E. R. Thomas and R. P. Thurfield.

C.R.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

In this league match to be played on the C.R.C. ground to-morrow at 2 p.m., the teams will be as follows:—

C.R.C.—Ng Sze Kwong (captain), Yew Man Tsun, Harry Ching, George Lee, C. F. Lee, K. K. Wong, Chow Yat Yee, Cheong, James Wong, W. Lee, Fan, Cheung King Kui, and Un How Fan. University.—A. H. Rumsjohn (capt.), Yeoh Tuk Ee, Lim Keng Sim, R. A. Ponsbury, Fane, J. D. Wright, R. A. Redmond, W. Gittens, Chon Man Ping, Chon Toon Lock, Ang Swee Ching, Chon Keng Song and G. E. Marley.

LAWN TENNIS.

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

In the semi-final of the Ladies' Tennis Championship of the Colony, on Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Armstrong (L.R.C.) beat Miss Robinson (U.S.R.C.) by 6-1, 6-4. The second set was a particularly interesting one, Miss Robinson getting a good lead at one stage, which it took all the generalship of Mrs. Armstrong to overcome. The latter meets Mrs. Miller (Wigwam Club) in the final this afternoon, weather permitting. The winner will then play Miss Wilkinson, the holder of the Cup, in the challenge round. The challenge round match will probably be played on New Year's Day.

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CRETONNES

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WE HAVE A SPLENDID RANGE TO SELECT, FROM AND SHALL BE PLEASED TO SEND PATTERNS.

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UNDERWEAR IN ALL WEIGHTS & SIZES.

OVERCOATS, DRESSING-GOWNS, GLOVES.

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[2435]

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ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "Hingwah"

2937

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE Library of the HELENA MAY INSTITUTE will be CLOSED for a week from MONDAY next, DECEMBER 16th, to 21st, 1918. Members are asked to return all books on or before that date.

[2786]

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

THE Undersigned will not be Responsible for any Debts contracted by Members of the crew of the auxiliary motor schooner "PALAWAN".

[2787]

WANTED.

LADY wishes to recommend her ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS for passage home to England in return for services. Good traveller.

[2788]

WANTED.

A Kobe Foreign Firm with Offices in England and America, seeks an able MAN who is capable of opening and organizing in Office in China. Applicants must have good knowledge in Driven Work, Silk Goods, and Produce. Apply stating qualifications and terms. Applications treated with the strictest confidence.

[2789]

CANTON POULTRY SHOW.

(Under auspices of Canton Christian College).

ENTRIES CLOSE on DECEMBER 21st 1918. Schedule and entry forms may be obtained from the Local Secretary, care of St. Paul's College. Birds will be taken to and from Canton, free, in charge of European Steward with qualified staff.

[2790]

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS are reminded of the GENERAL MEETING to be held in the Hall of Mission House, Canton Road, on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16th, at 11 A.M. and it is expected that each Member will bring a candidate for Membership so as to increase the roll of members of this useful Society.

[2791]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Canton Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of DECEMBER, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the following resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 11th day of December, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:

- That it is desirable to reconstitute this Company, and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Hugh Frank Campbell of St. George's Building, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up at a remuneration of One hundred dollars.
- That the General Managers of this Company be authorized and requested to form and procure to be incorporated, a new Company to be called the "China Light & Power Company (1918), Ltd." (of which they shall be appointed by Agreement General Managers) with the objects (inter alia) of acquiring the undertaking, business, goodwill, machinery, plant, book-debts, and all other assets whatsoever of this Company, and of carrying on business in or near Kowloon and/or elsewhere if thought desirable with Messrs. Shawan Tomes & Co., Hongkong, and their successors in business as General Managers for the time being (if a corporation) or (if an unincorporated firm) any one or more partner or partners in the firm of the General Managers individually or collectively shall hold not less than one thousand shares of the Company.
- That the proposed Memorandum and Articles of such new Company submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby approved and that the Liquidator be authorized to consent to the registration of such new Company with such Memorandum and Articles accordingly.
- That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting (marked "A") and expressed to be made between this Company and the Liquidator of the one part and The China Light & Power Company (1918), Ltd., of the other part be approved and that the Liquidator be authorized pursuant to Section 186 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications either before or after the execution thereof as he with the approval of the General Managers of the new Company thinks fit.
- That the Liquidator be authorized to obtain advances from the General Managers of any monies requisite upon such terms as he thinks fit.

[2792]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

OWING to Alterations and Repairs at the Power Station the supply of ELECTRICITY will be SHUT OFF on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16th, from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, December 12th, 1918. [2780]

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. D. MACDONALD & Co., to sell by Public Auction, at their premises Hung hom, THE WHOLE OF VALUABLE PLANT, contained thereon, LARGE GALVANIZED IRON BUILDINGS, STOCK AND MACHINE TOOLS.

Comprising:— Lathes, Planing Machine, Screwing Machine, Shaping Machine, Milling Machine, Slotting Machine, Drilling Machine, Cold Sawing Machine, Weighing Machines, Punching and Shearing Machines, Blower, Test Pumps, Engines and Shafting Sundry Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Hammer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular Saws, Pipes, Bending Blocks, Pipe Vices, Coppersmith's Tools, Emergency Copula, Water tanks and fittings, Winches, Boilers, Diving Pumps, Helmets and dresses (New and second hand) a quantity of Steel Products including Steel Plates, Angles, Bars, Rolled Steel, Joists, galvanized Steel Plates, wrought and galvanized Iron Piping and Fittings, Brass and Copper Tubes, Muntz and Yellow Metal Sheathing, Metal and Copper Tacks, etc.

Also One large galvanized Iron Building (wood framing). One small galvanized Iron Shed (Steel framing). One Motor Boat 22 by 5' 9" by 2 feet fitted with 16 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin Kerosene Motor.

One 8 H.P. Holander Grade Oil Engine direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on page 26 of Binders catalogue. (Full Particulars from Catalogue). Date of Sale will be published later. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, December 11th, 1918. [2784]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of December, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One LOT OF CROWN LAND at Yamat, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.		Boundary Measurements.		Area.		Approximate Area in Acres.		Deposit required with Tender.	
No. of Lots.	Locality.	Feet.	Feet.	Sq. Feet.	Sq. Yds.	Acres.	Sq. Yds.	Acres.	Sq. Yds.
1	Between Kowloon and Victoria Harbour, 1212' 1/2' to 1212' 1/2' from the Street, Yamat.	70	70	4900	49	1.12	2,500	0.25	2,500

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR QUARRIES" will be received at this Office until Noon on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of DECEMBER, 1918, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January, 1919.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum as stated in the schedule hereunder opposite to each quarry, as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Deposit required with Tender.
Tsai Tai Mui No. 9	12.02	250
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 and 4	72.90	700
Hok Tin No. 6	8.44	700
Ma Tau Kok No. 7	0.70	200
Do No. 8	4.00	200
Jordan Road No. 10	4.00	200
Yamat No. 11	2.08	100
Ngau Tau Kok No. 6	2.00	200
Do Nos. 1-5, 7, 8		
Do Nos. 10, 19		
Do Nos. 20 & 25	10.12	250
Do Nos. 8, 11-14		
Do Nos. 21 & 22	3.90	100
Cha Kwo Liang Nos. 1-30	24.60	500
Sai To Wan Nos. 1-10	10.53	140
Lymann Nos. 1-25	30.44	600
Do No. 26	2.10	40
Fuk Tsun Heung No. 19	4.20	250
Tsai No. 1	2.36	40

[2778]

INTIMATIONS

Don't leave everything to the

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Give your orders early for

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CHRISTMAS

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Prices from \$1.00 each.

Our goods are made on the premises and under European Supervision.

D. M. GOODALL,

MANAGER.

TELEPHONE 407.

[2508]

BOXING! BOXING!

CITY HALL, SATURDAY, DEC. 14th, 1918, at 9 p.m. sharp.

UNDER the auspices of the HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE and under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., His Excellency Major General Ventris, G.O.C., His Honour Sir William Ross Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, Commodore Turner, R.N., Captain Edwards, R.N., His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, The Hon. Mr. Messer, Capt. Bupt. of Police, E. D. C. Wolfe, Esq., First Police Magistrate.

- SIX-ROUND WELTER-WEIGHT CONTEST. Private Finlay v. Leading Stoker Houchin (Navy).
- SIX-ROUND FEATHER-WEIGHT CONTEST. Private Wendleken v. Seaman Danyers (Navy).
- SIX-ROUND MIDDLEWEIGHT CONTEST. Stoker Brown v. Private Morrison (Navy).
- SIX-ROUND FEATHER-WEIGHT CONTEST. Gunner Sainsbury v. Private Johnson (Army).
- SPECIAL FIFTEEN-ROUND CONTEST FOR THE MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY. Leading Seaman Lucas v. Stoker Saunders (Navy).
- EXTRA SPECIAL TWENTY-ROUND CONTEST FOR THE BANTAM-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY. Stoker Petty Officer Amy (Navy) v. Stoker Neighbour (Navy).

Profits to be handed to the widowed mother of the late SERGEANT LINFIELD, Naval Yard Police.

REFEREE:—H. J. GEDGE, Esq. ORGANISERS:—Staff Inspector J. C. Wildin, Police Reserve, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Commanding Hongkong Police Reserve.

SEATS:—RINGIDE, \$5; STALLS, First five rows, \$3; Last three rows, \$2; Dress Circle, First two rows, \$2; Last four rows, \$1; Pitt, \$1.

All Seats reserved except the 91 Seats in the Pit. The Band of the Police Reserve will play. BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. NO SEATS AT HALF-PRICE.

A CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME!

Doctors FORSYTH and Kew have both expressed the opinion that it will be impossible, from a medical point of view, for Stoker SAUNDERS, R.N., to fight Leading Seaman LUCAS, R.N., for the Middleweight Championship of the Colony on SATURDAY NIGHT. An efficient and capable substitute for Stoker SAUNDERS is forthcoming in Seaman Cox, R.N. It is intended that these shall fight under the same conditions as those arranged originally. If both contestants are unable to weigh in at the Middleweight limit (11 Stone 6) the contest will be at Catchweights.

[2701]

INTIMATION



WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 13TH, 1918.

"FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

We have heard a great deal about the "freedom of the seas" during the present war without any clear explanation of what the phrase was intended to convey. There was never any doubt, of course, as to Germany's interpretation of it; she simply desired the removal of the chief obstacle that blocked her path to world-dominion. It was never possible to suppose, however, that President Wilson meant this, although at first his utterances on the subject were somewhat cryptic. In submitting his peace programme to Congress last January he asked for "absolute freedom of navigation of the seas outside territorial waters, alike in peace and war" but added the very important qualification: "except as the seas may be closed wholly or partly by international action for the enforcement of international covenants." In so far as this may be taken to imply that the League of Nations, when formed, shall share a responsibility which, in practice, has been borne by Great Britain for more than a hundred years, it is likely to meet with general acceptance. There are, however, many other points to be considered. There has been no question of the freedom of the seas in time of peace since first Spanish and then Dutch naval supremacy was overthrown by the British and piracy was destroyed. This is attributable to Great Britain's traditional love of liberty, to her belief that all restrictions on the movement of trade are in the long run harmful, and to her refusal to attempt, except in moments of crisis, to be a great land power. Naval strength, while powerful for defence, is by itself all but powerless for decisive offence, and therefore any abuse on the part of Great Britain of her naval supremacy must have led to wars in which she would have been unable to force a decision. In time of war, however, absolute freedom of the seas has

never existed. Two restrictions have always been admitted the one is the right of a belligerent to seize contraband of war, and the other that neutral trade must not interfere with warlike operations. True, the legitimacy of commercial blockades has frequently been disputed, particularly in America, on the ground that neutral trade with belligerents should be free so long as it is not carried on with a port against which operations are actually in progress. It is obvious, however, that if a belligerent were at liberty to carry on his commerce in neutral ships his enemy would be scarcely able to exercise more effective pressure from the sea than if interference with trade were barred altogether. To meet this obvious injustice to naval Powers neutrals have submitted to a derogation of their liberty. It cannot be denied, however, that during the present war international law has been stretched far beyond the old limits to meet the new conditions which have arisen. It is, we imagine, to rectify this that President Wilson seeks, and there is no doubt that he will have the warm support of the Allies. So far as Great Britain is concerned it is only necessary to recall her attitude on this subject at the Hague Conference of 1907 and the Naval Conference of London in 1909. Her aim then was to reduce the restrictions upon neutral trade to the lowest possible minimum consistent with the chief offensive weapon of a naval Power the weapon of attack against the trade of its enemy. The German object was, as far as possible, to disarm the stronger naval Power while leaving to the weaker every weapon of offence or defence, regardless of the rights of neutrals. For example, Great Britain proposed that all mines should be illegal, or, failing this, that they should never be laid in the open sea, but only in the territorial waters of the belligerents and facing naval ports, so as to leave trading ports accessible to neutral ships except when formally blockaded. Germany refused to submit to any such regulations, which would have saved neutral ships from a deadly peril against which no precautions are possible. She did, however, agree that mines should be so constructed as to become harmless if swept from their moorings, and that unanchored mines should be entirely prohibited, or, if licensed as a means of defence to be thrown out by a retreating fleet, they should be so constructed as to become harmless an hour after being released. Even these conditions, as we know, she has utterly ignored. Again, when Great Britain suggested the total abolition of contraband, on the ground that in modern warfare it is practically impossible to decide what are and what are not munitions of war, Germany objected; and, also, in opposition to the British proposals, insisted on the right of destruction in case of neutral ships carrying contraband without waiting for the decision of a Prize Court. The American contention was that all private property, whether ships or cargoes, and whether enemy or non-belligerent, should be exempt from seizure or destruction; but that goods destined for a belligerent government should (if contraband, as such goods practically always are) be liable to seizure and confiscation. How governments were to be prevented from importing goods under the names of individuals was not explained. Some advance towards the American view was made at the London Conference with the result that the British Parliament refused to ratify it because it would strip sea-power of an indispensable weapon. That was the position when war broke out, and since then the rights of neutrals have been very gravely assailed as a result of Germany's refusal to respect any regulations. The only important innovations introduced by the Allies have been the "blockade-at-a-distance," the assertion of the right to take neutral ships into harbour to be searched, and the prevention of the ingress and egress of all goods to or from enemy countries, whether in enemy or neutral ports, and whether "contraband" or not. This last amounts to a new definition of contraband, according to which it would be, not the character of the goods, but their source, or their destination, which would make them illegal. The first two measures, however, have been rendered necessary by Germany's lawlessness. It is sufficient justification of our actions that Colonel ROUSSEAU should declare that the phrase, "freedom of the seas," cannot be interpreted to prevent the British Navy, in the event of a future war, repeating the tremendous service rendered in this war. According to Sir F. E. Barr, Great Britain will be quite satisfied with a definition that will enable the Navy in future wars to do exactly what it has been doing for the past eighteen months with the assistance of the American Navy.

One case of enteric fever was notified in the Colony on Wednesday.

The annual Open Billiard Championship of the Colony will be held early in January at the Victoria Recreation Club. Intending competitors are given ample time to practice.

A Chinese has reported to the Police that whilst walking from Tai Kok Tsui to Mongkok Ferry he was attacked by two men, who threw him on the ground and took from his pocket \$10 in money.

Telegraphic news has been received in Hongkong that Mr. F. MacGregor, lately head of the firm of Messrs. Calbeck, MacGregor & Co., Hongkong, who was a prisoner in Germany, has arrived safely in London.

The death occurred on November 20th at the General Hospital, Singapore, of Captain Francois Marie Le Troquer, commanding the French steamer *La Tau Tse*, plying between Saigon and Singapore. The *La Tau Tse* was in Hongkong on Sunday and left for Saigon yesterday.

A fire broke out on Wednesday in the stone cutters' match, opposite the permanent cemetery at Aberdeen. The structure was burnt down in ten minutes and caused damage to thirty ornamental headstones and the personal belongings of the workmen, representing a total value of \$1,070. The fire is believed to have originated through a workman lighting some joss paper and then forgetting to put it out.

A Filipino Mission comprising the Hon. Manuel Quezon (President of the Philippine Senate), Mr. Thomas Earnshaw, Mr. Carlos Cagan, Mr. Alagor and Dr. Jose Bustamante arrived in the Colony on Wednesday on the *Santo Maria*. The Mission is proceeding to America with the object of trying to arrange for the independence of the Philippine Islands. The members are optimistic that their mission will meet with success.

The American Consul General has received instructions from Washington to the effect that hereafter export licences issued to cover the export of merchandise from the United States, and which had not expired before the 10th of November, will thereafter be valid without limit or until revoked. The foregoing, however, does not apply to licences issued covering exportations to Norway and Sweden, Denmark proper, European Holland, the Faro Islands, Iceland and Switzerland.

Mr. Alec Moreton Monkland, manager of Segambut Estate, was charged at Kuala Lumpur on November 25th with having caused the death of Irene Marion Monkland by shooting her with a revolver, which was a negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. The defendant pleaded "not guilty" and claimed to be tried. Eventually the Magistrate said it was not a case where a fine would meet the case. He sentenced accused to four days' imprisonment, but, as accused had been under arrest and police guard during the first days he was in hospital, he would be free to leave when the court rose for the day.

At a meeting of the committee of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce on November 27th the following resolution dealing with the exclusion of Germans from the Colony was passed unanimously:—"In view of the fact that the war was indisputably due to German intrigue, and as a protest against the gross barbarity and lack of honour with which the German Army and Navy have conducted it, and the apparent acquiescence of the German people in such dastardly methods, the Committee of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce is of the opinion that some mark of the disgust and shame which is felt thereat should be placed on record, and recommends to Government that no German subject should for a period of ten years after the settlement of Peace be allowed to land, reside, or trade within the Colony of the Straits Settlements."

The ladies and children of the Kowloon branch of the Ministering Children's League had the pleasure, on Wednesday afternoon, of entertaining about 350 men of both Services at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home and the Seamen's Institute. Tea was served in the Home, the tables being beautifully decorated with flowers, and a very happy spirit prevailed. Immediately after tea, an adjournment was made to the Seamen's Institute, where an enjoyable concert was given by members of the League and a few friends. Mrs. Balean's violin solo and Mrs. Goldsmith's songs met with keen appreciation. Miss Mary Hyde danced the "Highland Fling" to the accompaniment of Piper Wilson, and afterwards gave the sword dance. He an encore. The children were responsible for several welcome contributions. Every item of the programme was received with loud cheering. At the close, the crowded audience of Service men gave three hearty cheers in response to a similar compliment paid to them by the children. The men also expressed their grateful appreciation to Mrs. Aitken, who organised the gathering, and to the ladies of the League.

THE WAR.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

PLEA FOR EXPANSION OF AMERICA'S NAVY

ALLIED COMMISSION ON GERMAN ASSETS.

BRITISH NAVAL DELEGATES AT HAMBURG.

BRITISH FOOD RESTRICTIONS TO BE CONTINUED.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMING PEACE CONFERENCE

BRITISH REPRESENTATION TO INCLUDE MR. CLYNES

LONDON, December 10th.

It is unofficially announced that Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Labourite, will be included in the British representation at the Peace Conference.

HOW MUCH CAN GERMANY PAY?

LONDON, December 10th.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Latchworth, said that the Allies should determine how much Germany can pay, and demand the whole of such sum.

GERMANY'S ASSETS

LONDON, December 10th.

A strong Allied Commission is enquiring in every direction regarding German assets which are capable of being distrained for the purpose of discharging the cost of the war.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

LONDON, December 10th.

The *Irish Express* states that President Wilson has made proposals on the subject of the freedom of the seas which do not conflict with Britain's claims to the right of search under the law of contraband and with the enforcement of the blockade.

MR. ASQUITH CONDEMNS ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

LONDON, December 10th.

Mr. H. H. Asquith, speaking at Nottingham, favoured the exaction of the utmost farthing from the wrongdoers.

He condemned an aggressive economic boycott, and said there must be a clean slate when reparation is obtained.

Conscription in Great Britain must be abolished in accordance with the understanding when it was introduced.

MR. W. H. TAFT ON A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

NEW YORK, December 9th.

In the course of a lecture on the League of Nations, Mr. W. H. Taft emphasised that the life of Great Britain depended on the security with which her ships came and went. Thus, until Britain was satisfied that a League of Nations could safeguard her interests, she would be fully justified in maintaining a sufficient Navy.

THE PRELIMINARY ALLIED CONFERENCE.

LONDON, December 10th.

The Preliminary Allied Peace Conference in Paris is expected to start in the New Year.

TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

NEW ATROCITY IN GERMANY.

PARIS, December 8th.

Enquiry by Delegates from the Spanish Embassy in Berlin has confirmed the statement that the German guards in the camp at Langensalz unjustifiably shot nine and severely wounded fifteen French prisoners, who were eagerly awaiting their release. An exhaustive enquiry is to be held immediately.

The French Government is determined to punish those responsible for this new atrocity.

FRENCH COMMISSION APPOINTED.

PARIS, December 11th.

A French Commission is dealing with the repatriation of the French war prisoners in the Camp at Langensalz, who are awaiting release. Nine of them were murdered and 15 injured.

ALLIED AERIAL SUPERIORITY

THIS YEAR'S AIR FIGHTING RESULTS

LONDON, December 8th.

Some light is thrown upon what the surrender of 2,000 German aeroplanes, under the Armistice, means to the Germans, by the following official British figures of air fighting upon the British West Front from January 1st, 1918, to the date of the Armistice.

Enemy machines destroyed in aerial combat by the British 3,000.

Enemy machines driven down out of control by the British 1,174.

Machines reported missing 1,318.

Thus, without counting the heavy air losses inflicted upon the enemy by the formidable French and American Air Services, Germany is known to have lost well over 6,000 aeroplanes, which were destroyed and surrendered during 1918.

On the contrary, the resources of the Allies, who suffered far fewer air casualties, are being reinforced by 2,000 German machines of modern type and in good condition. This indicates the overwhelming superiority which the Allies will now enjoy in the air.

CHAOTIC GERMANY.

MORE DISORDER IN BERLIN.

COPENHAGEN, December 8th.

A telegram from Berlin states that after lengthily conferring with the Commandant of Berlin and the Chief of Police, the Government, in order to avoid further conflicts, has ordered the military, as far as possible, not to go into the streets, and to use their arms only for self-defence.

The Spartacus Group have placed a machine-gun on the Pariser Platz. They have driven motor-cars, decorated with red flags and carrying machine guns, through the Siege Salce, and have also distributed pamphlets declaring: "The Revolution is in the highest peril. Blood has been shed by the counter-revolutionary villains who misused the brave soldiers."

They have called on the workmen and soldiers to attend a mass meeting of protest this afternoon, at which Rosa of Luxemburg and Herr Liebknecht will speak.

CASUALTIES IN BERLIN.

LONDON, December 10th.

A telegram from Berlin states that 15 were killed and 31 wounded in Berlin on December 6th.

Prolonged deliberations of the Government and the Executive of the Soviets resulted in an agreement, on December 8th, for unanimous co-operation in the service of the Revolution, acknowledging the Government's exclusive rights and renouncing the idea of violently changing the Government.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE ARRESTED.

AMSTERDAM, December 11th.

A telegram from Berlin states that Prince Hohenlohe was amongst the 25 persons arrested in connection with the arrest of the Soviet Executive.

CHEMNITZ SOVIETS GET A LESSON.

COPENHAGEN, December 10th.

A telegram from Cologne states that the Chemnitz Soviet attempted to disarm certain Uhlans who turned their machine guns on the crowd, which fled. The Uhlans took a number of persons prisoner, also a number of Soviets whom they threatened. The Soviets called on the infantry to attack the Uhlans but the latter dispersed them.

HINDENBURG AND HIS MYRMIDONS.

COPENHAGEN, December 10th.

The Prussian Soviet Minister, Herr Stroebel, addressing a demonstration in Berlin, bitterly complained that reactionaries like General von Hindenburg and his myrmidons were still in control of the military machine.

A PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP.

COPENHAGEN, December 10th.

The Prussian Minister of Instruction, speaking in Berlin, declared that if the National Assembly did not secure a Socialist majority, it would be dissolved and a proletarian Dictatorship established.

A SOP TO KRUPP'S WORKMEN.

AMSTERDAM, December 11th.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Directors of Krupp have asked their workmen to make suggestions for the manufacture of peace material in bulk. EXIT MORE GERMAN ROYALTIES.

AMSTERDAM, December 10th.

The *Berliner Mittags Zeitung* reports that the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick have fled to Gmunden in Upper Austria.

AMERICA'S NAVY.

PLEA FOR CONTINUED EXPANSION.

WASHINGTON, December 10th.

The Navy Secretary, Mr. Josephus Daniels, in his annual Report, recommends continued naval expansion, to meet the demands of international police work, also for tasks of survey, discovery and protection.

The Report pays a tribute to the British Navy's loyal spirit of co-operation and says that, inasmuch as the United States is the richest of the great nations and has suffered less in the war than any of the Allied Powers, she ought to make a contribution to the Navy, for the preservation of the world's peace, commensurate with her growing mercantile marine, and her leading position in the Council of Free Peoples.

He eulogises, as typical of Great Britain, her generous contributions and her great shipping facilities, for the common cause, in transporting the great proportion of the American troops.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

NEED FOR CONSERVATION OF SUPPLIES.

LONDON, December 8th.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, in a letter, says that the world's food supply must still, for a time, give ground for anxiety. The enemy has stripped many of the occupied Provinces of food supplies and means of food production.

In the large territories of Europe there is danger of famine this winter.

The Food Ministry has already abolished some minor and more troublesome restrictions. He hopes that it will very soon be possible to abandon further restrictions of this kind, but it will clearly be necessary, at least during the winter and spring, to continue the main safeguards for the just and equal distribution of food supplies.

RUSSIA'S FLIGHT.

DUTCH MINISTER'S CONDEMNATION OF BOLSHIEVISM.

LONDON, December 8th.

Reuter's representative has interviewed M. Oudendyk, the Dutch Minister at Petrograd, who has arrived in London, via Germany.

M. Oudendyk warns the workmen of all nations against Bolshevism. He said: "Bolshevism would mean the end of civilisation. Translated into practice Bolshevism principles are: high wages, don't work, take others' property, no punishment, and no taxation. The Russian workers are far worse off than ever before. The state of unemployment is terrible in Petrograd. The situation is one of utter exhaustion. The people do not know how to exist till next day. I never dreamt of such corruption and tyranny. The advance of all semblance of freedom in the future, to me, seems hopeless. Wherever Bolshevism rules the nation will be beaten to a pulp and become utterly helpless."

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION: BRITISH ENTRY INTO COLOGNE.

AMSTERDAM, December 8th.

A telegram from Cologne states that the British Lancers, accompanied by armoured cars, began their entry into the city at eleven in the morning on December 6th. "HATS OFF."

AMSTERDAM, December 8th.

A telegram from Berlin affirms the official announcement that during the British occupation the authorities have ordered all German men to raise their hats to British officers, also when the British National Anthem is sung.

AMERICANS ENTER COBLENZ.

LONDON, December 11th.

The American advance guards have entered Coblenz. Correspondents state that they found a joyous city of gaiety and plenty. The theatres and restaurants were crowded. Food was abundant and cheap.

NO COMMUNICATION PERMITTED.

PARIS, December 11th.

Marshal Foch has informed the German Delegates who demanded free communication with occupied Rhineland that traffic between the occupied zone and the neutral zone will not be permitted, in view of the necessity of maintaining the blockade of Germany in accordance with the Armistice.

RHINE SHIPPING IN ALLIED HANDS.

AMSTERDAM, December 9th.

Rhine shipping is being controlled by an Inter Allied Commission.

RHINE BRIDGE OCCUPIED.

AMSTERDAM, December 9th.

The *Cologne Gazette* reports the arrival, at Bonn, of 150 British cavalrymen, who occupied the Rhine Bridge.

SPLENDID CEREMONIES IN STRASSBOURG.

PARIS, December 8th.

A Havas message says: "A most profoundly impressive spontaneity of joy in Strasbourg. President Poincaré said, during a historic speech at the Hotel de Ville: 'Alsace has shown that the soul of a people cannot be destroyed as easily as the library of Louvain or the cathedral of Rheims.'"

The Presidential Party in Strasbourg has been increased by 500 Senators and Deputies from Paris.

The ceremonial was essentially of a national character. President Poincaré laid a wreath on the statue of the Alsatian General Kleber.

After the ceremony in the Cathedral, the President reviewed the troops. Then followed an open air concert in the Place de la République.

The President paid a visit to the Protestant Church and the Synagogue, and made a speech at each.

Strasbourg, having recovered her liberty, has changed all the German names of the streets.

General Pershing and Field-Marshal Haig received greetings from America and England.

Eight thousand delegates from the villages and 6,000 representatives from Strasbourg societies, with banners and bands, went in a parade through the streets. There was an amazing variety in the richness of the costumes, and the headgear was unrivalled.

After a gala performance in the City Theatre, the Presidential party proceeded to Colmar and Mulhouse.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL SITUATION.

BIG CREDITS TO AMERICA.

LONDON, December 10th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Dundee, dwelt on the gravity of the British financial situation, which, however, he was confident we would courageously overcome. About six-sevenths of our debt was due to ourselves. We sent America four hundred millions sterling in bullion and about a thousand millions in American securities.

Most of this sum was incurred on behalf of the Allies and Russia. We not only lost interest on the securities, but had to pay interest on them to British proprietors, from whom the Government has taken them over.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

AN AMERICAN SUGGESTION.

ATLANTIC CITY, December 9th.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution in favour of an International Commercial Conference in order to secure the wide adoption of a policy of international economic co-operation.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.

NEW ENLISTMENT LAW WANTED.

NEW YORK, December 8th.

General March, Chief of Staff, in an interview, said that it would be necessary to ask Congress for new enlistment legislation, since the stay of the Army of occupation abroad was indefinite, and under the law the present army must be discharged four months after the signing of peace.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

A SPLENDID RECEPTION AT BREST.

PARIS, December 8th.

A Havas message says:

The Mayor of Brest has issued a proclamation urging the inhabitants to decorate their houses upon the arrival of President Wilson, giving a splendid reception to the eminent man incarnating the ideals of free America.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ON HER WAY.

LISBON, December 10th.

The *George Washington* passed Ponta Delgada to-day. A Portuguese war boat and the forts saluted her.

COTTON STRIKE AT HOME.

THE WEAVERS' MODEST DEMAND.

LONDON, December 10th.

It is expected that Mr. Lloyd George will intervene in the cotton strike.

The Committee on Production in London yesterday heard the claim of the weavers for a 50 per cent. increase on current wages. Employers contend that this would mean an advance of 82½ per cent. on pre-war wages.

The Committee has reserved its decision.

THE ARMISTICE.

PROLONGATION OF PERIOD.

AMSTERDAM, December 9th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* learns that the discussions for the prolongation of the Armistice begin at Treves on December 12th.

THE P. & O. S. N. COY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

LONDON, December 11th.

At the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., Lord Inchcape, presiding, said that the liabilities were £5,822,563, including a considerable sum to meet the increased cost of building.

The Company would speedily be in a position to resume their position in Eastern, Far Eastern and Australian trades, but, with so many ships sunk, it would be some time before they would be able to offer the travelling public the convenience, comfort and regularity to which they had been accustomed before the war.

AMERICA'S SHIPPING MAGNATE RESIGNS.

ACCEPTION BY WIRELESS.

WASHINGTON, December 8th.

President Wilson has, by wireless, accepted the resignation of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, the head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

THE NAVAL SURRENDER.

BRITISH DELEGATES AT HAMBURG.

COPENHAGEN, December 10th.

A telegram from Hamburg states that Admiral Browning's delegates have arrived at Hamburg to inspect 30 British merchant vessels lying in the harbour.

ARAB GENERALISSIMO IN LONDON.

TO DISCUSS ARAB ASPIRATIONS.

LONDON, December 10th.

Sheriff E. Ismail, the Arab Generalissimo, has arrived in London to discuss Arab aspirations.

H.M. THE KING RETURNS TO LONDON.

A WARM WELCOME.

LONDON, December 10th.

H.M. the King and Prince Albert have returned to London. They were very warmly welcomed.

BRUSSELS MUNICIPALITY.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY STOPPED.

BRUSSELS, December 10th.

The Aldermen have instituted stringent regulations against the Municipality's trading with the enemy.

BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

INCREASE ALL ROUND.

LONDON, December 10th.

The Press Bureau states that the Government is increasing the unemployment demobilisation donation to five shillings weekly in the case of men and women, and half a crown for those unemployed who are minors. Men will now receive 28s. and women 25s.

TURKEY WANTS HER LEADERS BACK.

A QUESTION OF EXTRADITION.

COPENHAGEN, December 10th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Turkish Ambassador has demanded the extradition of the ex-Grand Vizier, Talat Pasha, the ex-War Minister, Enver Pasha, and other ex-Government officials. A German semi-official statement says that the extradition of Talat Pasha is out of the question.

"GREAT BRITAIN'S DAY"

MESSAGE FROM KING GEORGE.

NEW YORK, December 8th.

A feature of "Britain's Day" was an enormous mass meeting at which a message from King George was read, expressing the hope that Great Britain and the United States would always be united as they were to-day.

Messages from numerous prominent people have been published, including one from Mr. William McAdoo, lately Secretary to the Treasury, declaring that the heroism of the soldiers of Great Britain and the Dominions were written, luminous, on the page of history. Colonel Roosevelt has expressed America's deep obligation to the Empire.

EARLIER CABLES.

NOTEWORTHY TRIBUTE BY GENERAL PERSHING.

NEW YORK, December 7th.

"Great Britain's Day" was celebrated in the United States to-day, when glowing tributes were paid to British valour and sacrifices in the war.

The Union Jack was flown from all public buildings. Fifth Avenue was ablaze with the British colours.

All the newspapers contain editorial articles paying homage to British achievements.

General Pershing has cabled "Steadfast in adversity, wounded with a thousand wounds, Great Britain's hammer-blows never weakened or faltered. But for the tenacity of her people the war would have been lost."

"To us, who associated with her gallant troops, words of praise are inadequate to express our admiration. Things which our kinsmen have done have brought about an insuperable union between them and ourselves."

"We offer them the right hand of friendship, so that our two nations may be more firmly linked together and the future of the world engaged."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGUI SAN PO."]

THE TWO PARLIAMENTS.

Li Shun, Tschun of Kiang-su, has reported that Shun Chun-huen has agreed to dissolve the Canton Parliament if the President will dissolve the new Parliament in Peking. In this way the disputes between the Parliaments would be settled.

THE FATE OF TSINGTAU.

Students in Japan, it is said, have warned the Peking Government that the Japanese Government does not intend to return Tsingtau to China.

CHINESE LEADERS' MOVEMENTS.

Chang Cho-lam, the Tschun of Fung-tien, left Peking suddenly at midnight yesterday.

Commander Chan Kwang-ming left for Shanghai yesterday.

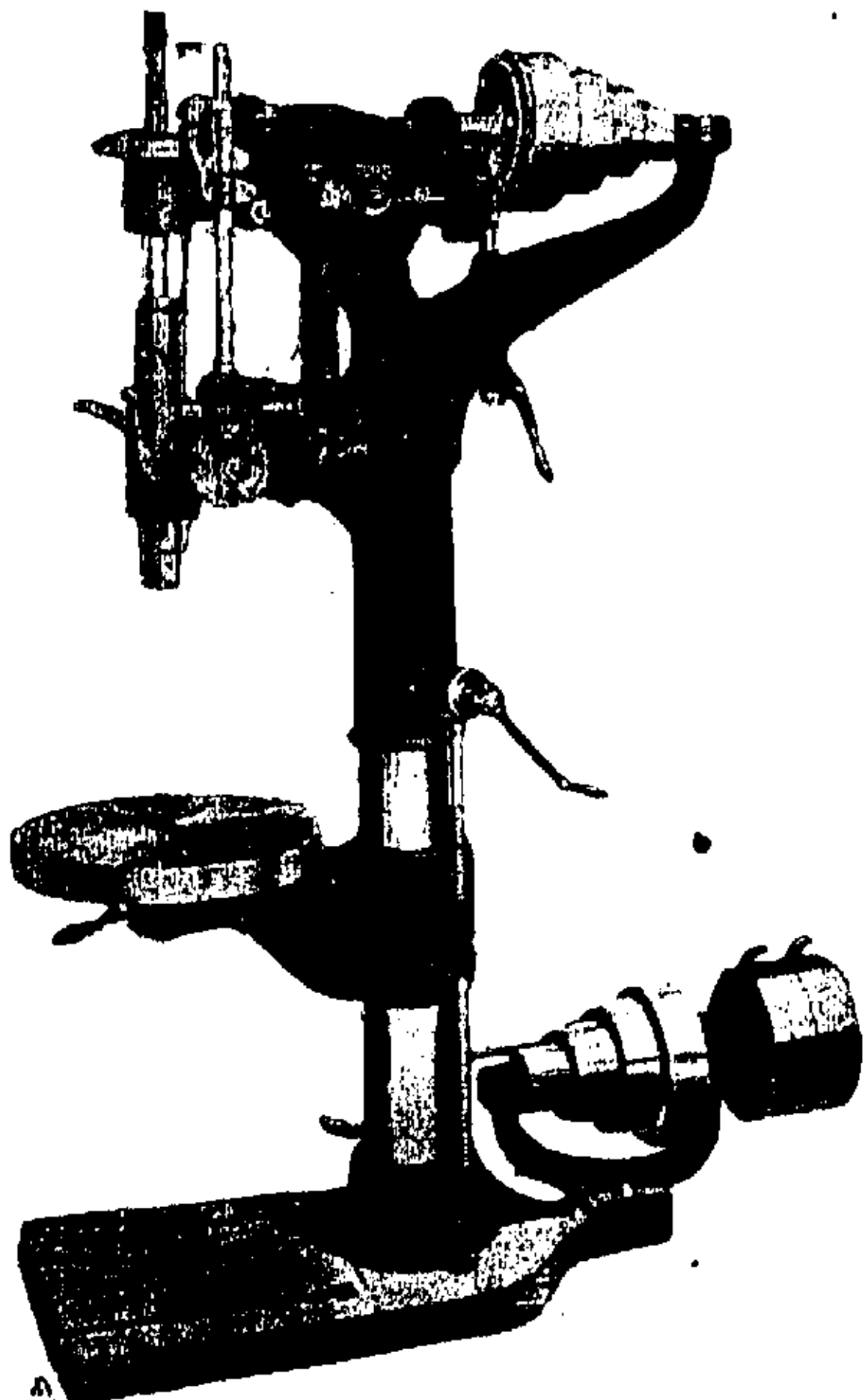
CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGUI SAN PO."]

PUBLIC LOANS.

The Military Government have proposed the issue of seventh year public loan-bonds for ten million dollars. It is said that the bonds will be issued in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$100, \$1,000 and \$10,000, and will be repaid from the surplus of the salt revenue within five years.

MACHINE TOOLS



FOR ALL PURPOSES ON STOCK.

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Machinery Dept.

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[2200]



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When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White

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on the Red label, and see also that the name **LEA & PERRINS** is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

Lea & Perrins' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

CHRISTMAS ORDERS

FOR

OWN FED TURKEYS

should be booked with us early

to avoid disappointment.

Birds supplied alive or killed

and dressed as required.

1528

WHAT EVERY ONE NEEDS

is a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are not, in the beginning, serious and if taken in time are easily amenable to simple treatment. Among them are derangements of the digestive system. As soon as you feel that there is anything wrong with the stomach, the best course you can adopt is to take a dose of Beecham's Pills. In all probability relief will be experienced even after the first dose of this excellent preparation and perseverance with the remedy will induce a sense of freshness—of buoyancy—as the result of the improved working of the organs of digestion. There are few forms of ordinary dyspepsia, biliousness, headache or constipation that will not yield to the curative influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved them worthy of the confidence they enjoy. Specially suitable for the ailments peculiar to females of all ages. They have helped thousands, and recommended themselves.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9/6 (36 pills) 1/14d (56 pills) & 2/9 (103 pills).

TRAMS V. BUS.

THE VEXED QUESTION IN SINGAPORE.

ITS RELATION TO OVERCROWDING.

At a meeting of the Singapore Municipal Commissioners held on November 29th, Mr. Lowther Kemp moved:

That the Commissioners are opposed in principle to the granting of monopolies to private concerns in respect of transport within Singapore Municipal limits and to the extension of existing monopolies.

That the Commissioners are opposed to any extension of the Tramway system within Singapore Municipal limits, whether such extension is accompanied by improved methods of working or not.

That the Commissioners consider that the transport requirements of the city of Singapore will best be met by a Municipal Motor Transport Service and for this purpose a sub-committee be appointed forthwith to consider and report on the necessary organization and the best type or types of vehicles to be introduced.

In putting his motion to the meeting, Mr. Kemp said, *inter alia*, that he had gathered the commissioners had almost always been in favour of motor transport service, and they had expressed their feeling of the inadequacy of the tramways. It might be said that the Municipality had a great deal on its hands at the present moment, but he thought that no matter on its hands was more important than the question of transport, because it was so inextricably intermingled with that question of health and housing. The housing problem resolved itself into the question of overcrowding. The remedy for overcrowding was a farther distribution of the population over wider areas. They really could not distribute the residences and the places of business, so that if they separated people from their work they must provide them with transport. Therefore the question of transport was intermingled with the question of overcrowding and should be considered at the same time. There was another reason why he considered the matter was urgent, because it was clear that private enterprise was unable to cope with the requirements of the population of the town. With regard to the tramway, the first formed the principle, the second showed what they did not want, and the third what they did want. As regarded the principle he trusted they were all in agreement. It was quite clear, he thought, that private monopolies should not be tolerated, and in that connection private enterprise had failed and not met the case. He therefore maintained that the Municipality should step in.

To anyone who sat along the tramway routes and watched the trams go by, objection after objection must appear. The trams were unsightly and noisy and took an uncompromising attitude with the rest of the traffic, and probably a very high proportion of the street accidents was due, directly or indirectly, to the tramways. Of course, a great many of the tramway defects might be attributed to the defenders of the system to the war. They would hear it said that the tramway, if it had not been for the war, would have been a perfect institution, but he would like to draw the attention to the report of the Registrar of Vehicles, dated July 15th, 1914, in which he stated that many of them were "falling off" and noisy. He ventured to say that if it had been a private body in competition with another private body they would have found greater efficiency than was the case at the present time.

With regard to motor bus services, of which he was an advocate, a great advantage it had over the tramways was, he considered, its elasticity.

The Chairman (Mr. Peel) said that he agreed with the first part of the resolution in principle, that such transport should be in the hands of the Municipality. He had come from a town where they had had municipal electric trams for some years and they had worked very well and gave a very satisfactory profit. But they had to consider that the tramway system had got a lease of 10 years to run. The President thought it was wrong to condemn trams generally and cited Shanghai as an example, where the tramway service had proved successful.

Mr. Kemp said he was quite aware that the company still had a nineteen years lease on certain routes. He was not opposed to any extension of the existing routes but he was opposed to any new routes being opened as they would be better served by motor buses.

The President, with the approval of the Commissioners, then amended the resolution, parts 2 and 3 reading respectively as follows: "That the Commissioners are opposed to any extension of the tramway system along new routes."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAMOUS MINING ACTION IN MALAYA.

SUCCESSFUL CLAIM AGAINST PERAK GOVERNMENT.

A case which will probably go down in mining history as one of the most remarkable civil actions connected with the industry has just been advanced in other stage in the Full Court of Appeal in the Federated Malay States.

Messrs. A. Van Cuylenburg and D. Graham, of Perak, claimed from the Government of Perak the sum of \$1,348,974 as damages sustained by reason of the cancellation of a licence granted to them by the Government.

The licence, which was granted in the latter half of 1911, gave the plaintiffs the right of generating electricity by water power drawn from the River Dipang, a stream running from the range of mountains in the centre of the peninsula. Two years elapsed before the Government, on the ground that sufficient work had not been performed, cancelled the licence.

Among other items the plaintiffs claimed \$1,000,000 as their estimated profits from the sale of the electricity which they might have generated from the river during the 21 years for which the licence was granted, and a sum running into six figures as the profits which would have accrued to them if they had been allowed to work the famous Jehosphat tin mine with the electricity.

The action in Opo, heard by Mr. Justice Farrer Manby, lasted 35 days, during which one side or the other called expert witnesses from every part of the Peninsula in reference to the electrical, mining, financial and the legal aspects of the case. The Government's chief contentions were (1) that plaintiffs had broken one of the conditions under which the licence was granted to them (2) that there was not sufficient water in the Dipang River to allow of the generation of electricity in such volume as would make it a marketable commodity and (3) that there was no tin in the Jehosphat Mine and therefore the plaintiffs could not have made any profit from the mine.

Mr. Justice Farrer Manby, in giving judgment for the plaintiffs in the sum of \$37,714, expressed his opinion that he should have had the assistance of competent assessors. Both sides appealed. The Full Court of Appeal was composed of Mr. Justice Jones, Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Sprague, Mr. Farnshaw and Mr. Justice Sprague. Argument in the appeal took about 23 days. Mr. H. Ashworth Hope, who appeared for the plaintiffs with Messrs. F. N. Sanderson and L. T. Williams, occupying the floor for ten days with his opening address. Mr. W. R. Armstrong and Mr. Roland Braddell, who appeared for the Government, addressed the Judges for seven and five days respectively.

The Appeal Court has found for the plaintiff with certain reservations. The following is a brief summary. Plaintiff obtains \$25,714 in respect of the Mining Case, on which the Jehosphat Mine stands.

Plaintiff obtains two further sums of \$850 and \$71,344.

The Court decides that the licence cancelled had a marketable value and grants plaintiff \$100,000 on account of that item. The Court declares that it is proper to assess the market value of the said licence upon the basis of potential profits and finds that an electrical scheme is possible as there is never less than 1,200 cubic feet of water in the river. It, therefore, orders the details of the electrical scheme to be placed before a competent referee who will assess the probable profits.

Full costs were given to the plaintiff, except such money as was spent on a Commission to London. It is likely that the Government will appeal to the Privy Council.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce and de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated December 2nd, state:

Our rice market has been quite active during the past fortnight, but Japan only is on the market. Prices closed for December-January very high. A few quantities are still available.

It is reported that business has been done for April-May next year.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 26th of November, 1918, is 1,328,390 tons, against 1,143,000 tons in 1917.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$5.04 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for December shipment.

and "that the Commissioners appoint a sub-committee to report on how far the transport system of Singapore might be improved, and especially how far it might be met with the introduction of a Municipal motor transport service and particularly to consider the necessary organization and best type of vehicles to be introduced."

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Business men have inquired typewriter companies to build a noiseless machine. the

NOISELESS TYPEWRITER COMPANY

has succeeded in making a machine which compares IN EVERY WAY

FAVOURABLE with any make, and in addition is absolutely NOISELESS.

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Wincent's will quickly restore the lost appetite.

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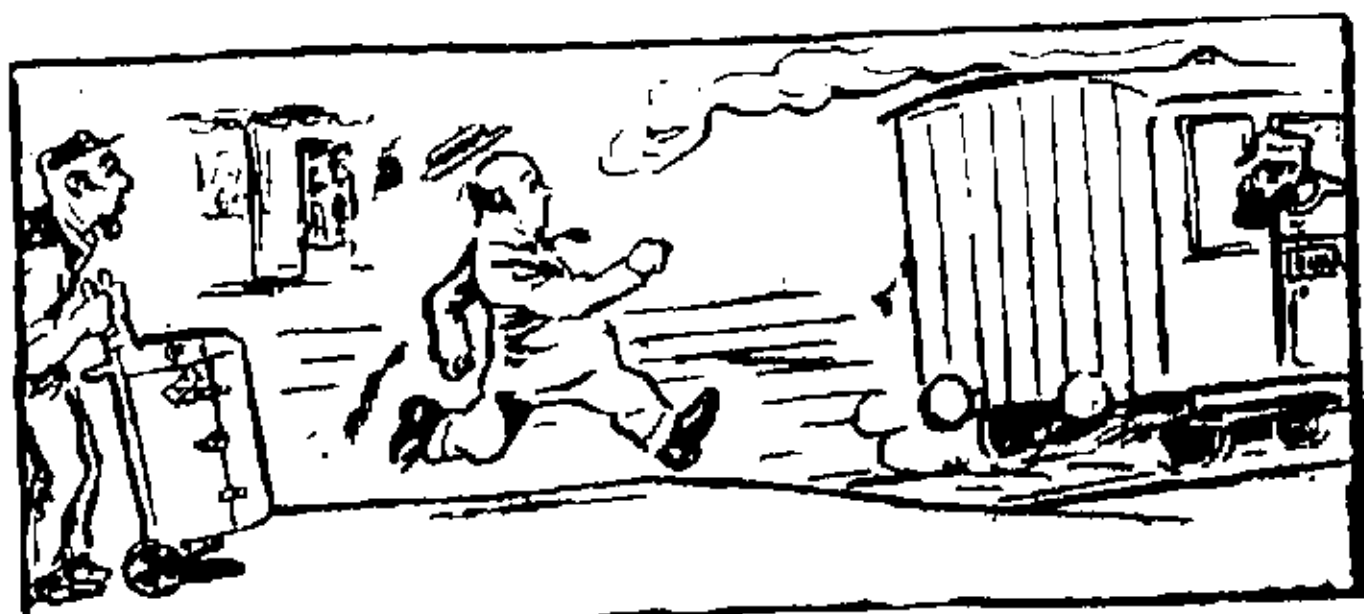
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[2416]

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Hongkong, December 11th, 1918. 12786

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BRITAIN'S SHARE OF THE NAVAL BURDEN.

A PROUD RECORD.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

With a candour which is most attractive and a generosity which has characterised the direction of the American naval service since the United States came into the war, the Navy Department at Washington has permitted some arresting facts as to the balance of naval power to be published on the other side of the Atlantic. Eight maritime Powers, great and small, have intervened in the struggle, and it is, perhaps, hardly understood in Europe generally, any more than in Great Britain, how large a proportion of the work at sea is still being done by British naval officers and men with fine competency. That arises quite naturally from the secrecy which must presumably be still observed as to the strength of the various forces and their dispositions, though, in view of the superiority of the Allies by sea over the enemy, the knowledge of the number of units opposed to the Central Powers would depress rather than elevate the Germans. Austro-Hungarians, the Americans, however, have not gone so far as that, but have given the proportion of force in small craft supplied by each navy to the common pool. These statements are interesting; they are convincing, and they may prove illuminating to the Allies in Europe as well as to neutrals.

THE ALLIED BATTLE FLEETS

Nothing is revealed as to the relative strength in the larger units, battleships, battle cruisers, and cruisers, which constitute the principal fleets, because, presumably, there can be little misapprehension on that score. It may not, however, be out of place, before passing on, to recall what the standing of the Allies in Dreadnoughts and to-day only Dreadnoughts count was on the outbreak of war, including ships building:—

	No.	Tons.
Britain	14	198,000
France	10	101,000
United States	14/39	330,000/503,600
Italy	7	160,000

It may be assumed, since it takes about three years to design and build a battleship, that there has been little appreciable alteration in the armoured ship equipment since August, 1914. Consequently, even if it be admitted that the whole of the modern units of the United States are, directly or indirectly, engaged in the war, we are still providing more vessels and of greater displacement than the other three navies combined. It is well for the common cause that we possessed a considerable margin, since the Russian fleet is now no longer available to assist us, and a number of its fine units have fallen into the hands of the Germans. For the two enemy maritime Powers combined, at the outbreak of war, twenty-four Dreadnoughts of a displacement of 150,000 tons. It must be a natural cause of pride to us that we are in a position to bear the main burden in this respect, and give to our friends a guarantee of safety against the second greatest naval Power of the world, throwing the axis of our strength over the United States, France, Italy, and all the other Allied countries whose shores are washed by the sea. We have not boasted in the past, and shall not boast to-day, of this matter, or of the fortunate circumstance that we were able in 1914 to throw into the struggle seventy-seven cruisers, of 557,000 tons, as compared with twenty-two cruisers, of 199,000 tons, which were then flying the American flag, twelve, of 125,000 tons, belonging to France, and eleven, of 55,000 tons, to Italy.

OUR ANTI-SUBMARINE EFFORT.

All that is merely by way of introduction to the very remarkable figures which have reached me from the United States. The statistics I have quoted show the proportion of the burden we bear in the search for the surface, while the American statistics deal with the submarine war. Without the protection which the big ships give, the small craft could not fight the U-boats; they would be driven off the seas. That is a point which there is a tendency to overlook, since we hear little of the doings of the Grand Fleet, though it is never at rest; some section or other is always on the move. Let there be no error. That great force, under Sir John Jellicoe, reinforced by American battleships, holds the key to the world seas, insuring the Allied sea traffic, besides safeguarding all the armies, whether they be fighting in Europe, Asia, or Africa. In the light of that solid conclusion as to the root source of the strength of the Allies by sea and by land, what part are our naval forces taking in fighting the submarine, conveying transports and merchant ships, and generally policing the water areas affected directly by the enemy's submarine activities? The American figures take no account of the assistance given by the small craft of Greece, Portugal, or Brazil, for the simple reason that, welcome as is their help, it is necessarily on a small scale. What is revealed is the proportion of strength, indicated in percentages, contributed by the navies of each of the principal maritime Powers:—

British Waters and Eastern Atlantic.—Eighty per cent. of the destroyers are British, 78 per cent. of the submarines, 80 per cent. of the patrol craft, made up of yachts, motor boats, etc.; the United States percentages are 14, 5, and 3 respectively, and the French 6, 17, and 11.

Mediterranean.—Twenty-seven per cent. of the destroyers are British, 13 per cent. of the submarines, and 23 per cent. of the patrol craft. In these waters four other navies, in addition to Greece, Portugal, and Brazil, are rendering good service. France supplies 38 per cent. of the destroyers, 30 per cent. of the submarines, and 65 per cent. of the patrol craft, while the corresponding Italian figures are 20 per cent., 60 per cent., and 4 per cent. respectively. The United States has 2 per cent. of the destroyers and 8 per cent. of the patrol craft, while Japan is represented by 7 per cent. of the destroyer force operating in these waters.

This is an interesting picture, but it is incomplete, because it ignores the conveyance, the ensuring of the safety of

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BAFFLING THE U-BOATS. THE YARROW SMOKE SYSTEM.

It is now generally recognised that there is no specific remedy for the submarine menace, but that ultimate success will be found in the collective effect of different methods of dealing with the problem. Of the utmost importance, of course, are satisfactory appliances for discovering the presence of the submarine, but very valuable also are satisfactory means for preventing the submarine from discovering its quarry. In this latter category the Yarrow anti-submarine smoke system has been most favourably reported upon, and should take a high place.

Every seafarer, whether on business or pleasure bent, will be aware of the way in which, when the steamer makes its presence known by the long trail of smoke on the horizon before the ship herself or even her tallest mast is seen. This mast sign of the whereabouts of a merchant steamer has been made use of by the German raiders and submarines to a very large extent, as the published accounts and journals of their adventures reveal. A case in point is furnished by Lieutenant Aust of the *Karlshof*, who in his journal of proceedings says on one occasion: "We were at high tension wondering in what direction the first smoke cloud would appear," and, on another: "We were downcast over our bad luck in having to leave the main commerce lane, when our look-out reported 'smoke four points on the port bow,' and our ship immediately hoisted up the use of the Yarrow appliance, the smoke can be omitted through the sides of the ship, and thus by the elimination of the tell-tale black column the range of visibility to the enemy is reduced." On a clear day the smoke from a steamship can be seen at a distance of over 17 miles, and the risk of its being observed by a submarine extends to an area of over 350 square miles. Assuming, however, that, as is the case with the system, the smoke rose no higher than the bridge, the distance at which the ship could be seen on a clear day would be a little over 10 miles, and the risk of being observed from a submarine would only extend to an area of about 320 square miles. The danger area with the anti-submarine smoke system is reduced to about one-third. Clearly, therefore, there is a great advantage in using it, and already several standard steamers have been fitted with the device.

Apart from the obvious benefit to be derived from adopting the system, the fact that there are no royalties or charges of that kind to be paid for its use should help to make its adoption general. Thirty years ago the system was fitted by Yarrow & Co. to a torpedo boat, and since then, as the result of much experimenting on land and of experience in service at sea, it has been developed and perfected. Now it is patriotically placed, by Sir Alfred Yarrow, at the disposal of the British and their Allies to make what use of it they like. The only financial interest Sir Alfred retains in the matter is that he pays out of his own pocket for the inspectors who go round to see that it is properly fitted.

American troops on their passage across the Atlantic. There, again, our burden is heavy. The British Fleet provides 70 per cent. of the guardian forces, the Americans 27 per cent., and the French 3 per cent. WILL OUR CHILDREN BLUSH? But there are other naval duties to be performed in such a war as this. Since the enemy is employing long-distance submarines, and now and again is putting out a surface raider. Wherever we have troops, as in Salonika, Palestine, and Mesopotamia, the sea lines of communication have also to be protected, and, in addition, the Pacific has to be patrolled, British naval forces sharing that duty with the Americans and Japanese. Owing to the publicity given in the United States, we are able to form some conception of the enormous responsibility which still rests on the officers and men of the British Fleet, in spite of the intervention of seven other maritime Powers on the side of the Allied cause. And then, over and above all that, we are the sea carriers of the Allies in virtue of our good fortune in possessing far more merchant tonnage than all our other friends combined—45 per cent. of the world's steam tonnage, to be exact, was ours at the opening of the war, as compared with 4.6 per cent. belonging to the United States, 4.2 per cent. to France, 4 per cent. to Japan, and 3.4 per cent. to Italy. If the British Fleet has been faithful to the Allied cause, protecting Allied interests against the enemy's main menace, as well as against the submarine menace, the British mercantile marine has been its mother, moving troops by hundreds of thousands, supplying munitions and stores, and providing the civil populations—not excluding the harried peoples of Belgium, Montenegro, and Serbia—with food and other necessities to supplement their restricted resources, and, over and above all that, as the Coal Controller has reminded us, keeping the home fires and the furnaces of the munition factories burning. And when this startling conception of our naval burdens is formed, it is still incomplete, because it takes no account of the work performed in our naval dockyards and private shipyards, at home and in the Mediterranean, in docking and repairing the ships of Allies too far removed to do these duties for themselves.

We are playing our part as the great traditional sea-Power of the world, reminded by our insular and Imperial history that the sea controls the land. But is that all? And such survey should not ignore the recent statement of Lord Beaverbrook, that in proportion to our population we have placed more men in the fighting line than any other country, besides acting as the munitioneer in Europe of the Allies. When the story of the British people's share in the war comes to be written, perhaps, after all, in spite of the croakings of our own mugwumps in street and drawing-room, our descendants will not have much cause to blush for us.—Daily Telegraph.

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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIPANAS	JAVA	19th Dec.	24th Dec.	SAIGON
TJILWONG	KOBE	20th Dec.	22nd Dec.	MACASSAR
TJIKINI	SHANGHAI	21st Dec.	25th Dec.	BATAVIA
TJIMANOEK	SHANGHAI	1st Jan.	4th Jan.	BATAVIA

* Wireless Telegraphy.
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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DYER, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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	TAMBA MARU ... 12,510 tons	Wed. 18th Dec. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 tons	SUN. 22nd Dec. 11 A.M.
	KITANO MARU ... 16,880 tons	SAT. 18th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YOROPPA MARU No. 2 7,000 tons	SAT. 14th Dec.
	SHINCHIKU MARU ... 7,000 tons	Tues. 24th Dec.

LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID: KAGA MARU ... 12,300 tons THURS. 19th Dec. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 tons MON. 30th Dec. at 11 A.M.

MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU, IS. TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY: TANGO MARU 13,700 tons TUES. 21st Dec. at 11 A.M.

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL: TENSIN MARU ... 8,470 tons SAT. 4th Jan.

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KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan. 1919.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	30th Jan. "
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Feb. "

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. "GANGES MARU" Wednesday, 18th December.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. "KENON MARU" Friday 24th December, Noon.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service. "TSURU MARU" Sunday, 29th Dec. at Noon.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MEXICO MARU" Thursday, 19th December, at 3 P.M.

"ARABIA MARU" Monday, 6th January, 3 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 19th December, 8 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 15th December, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

"CHINA"

(16,000 tons, American Registry).

(10,300 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919.

"CHINA" Feb. 6th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

C. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Building, 100 House Street, Tel. 1942

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Japan via Kobe	Kyushu Maru	Friday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez	Danera	Friday, 13th, 9.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Friday, 13th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Longsight	Friday, 13th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yingchow	Friday, 13th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Wosung	Friday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and Europe via Suez	Stentor	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, 14th Dec., at 5 p.m.		
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	Kiao Maru	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Nakong	Tuesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, and India via Calcutta	Kowloon	Tuesday, 17th, 2.00 P.M.
Wahaiwei and Chefoo	Haitan	Wednesday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Canada	Fushimi Maru	Registration, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via San Francisco	Suisung	Thursday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via San Francisco	Shingo Maru	Registration, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via San Francisco	Monteagle	Tuesday, 24th, 9.45 A.M.

* Subscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	Noon	11.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	9.30 A.M. 12.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Auteau, Hing Shan and Santin...	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	1.30 P.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturday	5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sammei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAY
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kaukong	8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Brathby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—
"AERATED WATER PLANT"
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,
or
Care of General Post Office,
Box No. 230.

1946

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Stockings,
XMAS BASKETS,
Stamp Bags and Packets,
DOLLS DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!
Celluloid Toys,
TINKERPIN,
Educational Games,
TINKERTOSS,
Educational Board,
&c. &c. &c.

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

P. O. Box 620. 1945

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

COMMERCIAL.
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

December 13th	
London	3/27
Telegraphic Transfer	3/27
Bank Bills, on demand	3/27
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/27
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	3/27
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/27
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/27
Paris	430
Bank Bills, on demand	430
Credits, at 4 months' sight	447
New York	79
Bank Bills, on demand	79
Credits, at 60 days' sight	79
Calcutta	220
Telegraphic Transfer	220
Bank Bills, on demand	221
Bank Bills, at sight	221
Private, 30 days' sight	221
Yokohama	140
On demand	140
Manila	150
On demand	150
Singapore	141
On demand	141
Batavia	180
On demand	180
Haiphong	13 1/2 p.m.
On demand	13 1/2 p.m.
Saigon	1 1/2 p.m.
On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
Bangkok	45
On demand	45
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 5.95
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$48.90
BANK SILVER per tael	48 1/2

FUTURITY COINS

	per cent.
Hongkong	20 cents, pieces... \$0.00 Premium
Hongkong	10 " " " \$0.03 Discount
Canton	20 " " " \$0.76
Canton	10 " " " \$0.00

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9 p.m.—Fancy Dress (Calico) Ball by the Hongkong Police Reserve at the City Hall.

TO-MORROW

9 p.m.—Boxing at the City Hall.

Monday, Dec. 16th:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.
Wednesday, Dec. 26th:—
Christmas Day.
Thursday, Dec. 26th:—
Boxing Day.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY
For Demand Drafts on London on the day
of or preceding the departure of the
English Mails; also Table of the
Yearly Approximate Average
for 38 years.
Price \$3 CASH.
On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or
Local Bookellers.

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

CIVIL ENGINEERS.
KING'S BUILDINGS HONGKONG.

REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKING and TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE
IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE-
PROOF AND OFFERS
SUBSTANTIAL RESIST-
ANCE TO EARTHQUAKE
SHOCK.

Estimates on Application to the above or to the Agents.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD..

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK)

Head Office: 16bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves ... " 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok Hongkong Saigon
Batambang Mongtze Shanghai
Canton Noumea Singapore
Djibouti Papeete Tientsin
Haiphong Peking Tourane
Hankow Pnom-Penh Vladivostok
Hanoi Pondichery

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,

Hongkong, October 31st, 1918

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... France 45,000,000

PAID UP ... 22,500,000

(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. France 11,000,000

subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: Andre Bartholot
General Manager: A. J. Perrotte

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Yunnanfu.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, September 28th, 1918

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN BANK)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... " 2,000,000
Reserve Funds ... " 5,880,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kankin, Keelung, Pinnan, Shinghu, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aiko.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiptiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, August 30th 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... " 43,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 10th, 1917.

[4]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARSWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, HONGKONG.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling ... \$1,500,000, at 2/—\$15,000,000

Silver ... " 19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.

G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq. Hon. Mr. D. Lendale

Hon. Mr. S. H. Loddwell. F. V. D. Larr, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

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